

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Department of Labor

A WARNING TO THE POWERS

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Vr 3 #18

NOV. 30, 1910

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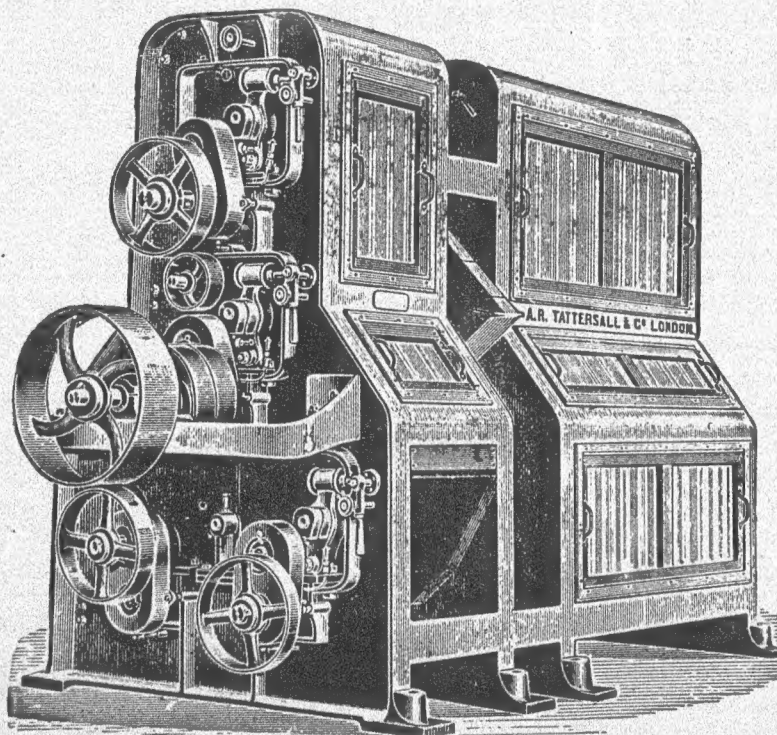
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Last Week in Alberta Legislature

The third week of the present session opened quietly, but on Thursday work had reached the interesting stage, and from now on there will likely be something doing and divisions will be frequent.

Monday saw the debate on Bramley Moore's resolution asking that the natural resources of the province should be handed over to the province for the benefit of the province. Mr. Moore in moving the resolution, said in the course of a lengthy speech, that the fisheries, timbers and minerals should be under the control of the province and not of the Dominion. So, too, the water powers should be controlled by the province and either allotted to individuals or administered by the government for the general public. Speaking of the settlement of vacant lands he thought some treaty should be made with the Dominion whereby these lands should revert to the province.

"We have still another grievance," he said. "Alberta is now the dumping ground for Eastern Canadian goods. This is unfair to us because the East by means of its high tariff says we must accept no other but their goods. I am a strong free trader." Mr. Moore concluded by saying that all the provinces in the Confederation should be kept on an equitable basis. Alberta is our country, and to speak figuratively now she only has a cotton dress when she is entitled to a silk one.

Mr. Bennett wanted to know if any further information will be forthcoming regarding the year's finances. Premier Sifton replied that the estimates would be brought down at an early date and would include all under royal warrants, and these would also be brought down.

Compulsory School Attendance

The act respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance was introduced by Hon. C. H. Mitchell, who explained how it differed from the present school ordinance. The new act makes it compulsory for a child to attend school for the full term when of school age, which is stated to be from 8 to 13 years, and the penalty is fixed at a maximum of \$10. An important provision is that children of school age shall not be allowed to work out during school hours unless there is a valid excuse. The appointment and control of truant officers will rest with the towns and cities. In rural districts the minister of education has the right to make appointments as he also has in the cities and towns if the school boards fail to act before a certain date.

University Act

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in moving the second reading of the act respecting the University of Alberta, said that the necessity for having the work carried on in the best way was daily becoming more apparent. The present act is not sufficiently clear respecting the functions of the different bodies connected with the University. The new bill provides for a board of governors of nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to whom will be entrusted the financial management and the property which they can handle subject to the assent of the government. The senate will be much larger than at present, and dentists, surgeons and other similar bodies will be given representation under certain conditions. The faculty will be represented on the senate, and the convocation will also elect some of the members. Powers will be given for raising money under certain conditions, and an important provision is that in future fifty per cent. of the money collected under succession duties is to be devoted to the University. This amount is not very large at present, but is growing rapidly.

Act Respecting Loans

Hon. Mr. Sifton, in introducing the act respecting the raising of loans authorized by the legislature, said the bill required little explanation as it did not authorize loans but only indicated the manner of raising loans when they are

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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authorized for future bills. It provides that loans may be raised in permanent stock, debentures or subscribed stock as may be thought best at the time.

On Tuesday Premier Sifton introduced "An act respecting the bonds guaranteed by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company, being an act to specify certain defaults and consequent rights of the province." This will come up for discussion on Friday.

The debate was resumed on Bramley Moore's resolution, which was seconded by J. K. Cornwall and who explained the resources of the north. He said: "If we can get hold of our natural resources then it is only a matter of administration as far as Alberta is concerned." He also spoke of the destruction of timber and said that in the last ten years there has been enough timber destroyed in the north country to pay off all our provincial debt and to build a large number of railways.

Premier Sifton followed and said in part: "I have always believed that we should administer our mines and timber. The question is not now whether we would like to control our natural resources, but what is the best way to get them. I have already discussed this matter with my government and we intend to keep up negotiations with the federal government with the end in view as set out by the resolution." He suggested that the resolution before the House should be withdrawn, but before this course was taken Mr. Michener had risen to speak. Mr. Michener strongly supported the resolution and dwelt with the stand taken by his party at the time the autonomy bill was introduced in the Dominion parliament.

Returns Wanted

Mr. Bennett presented two resolutions, one calling for all correspondence, etc., in connection with the resignation of the Rutherford government and the calling upon Mr. Sifton, and the other calling for all documents relative to the acquisition of a boulevard along the Bow River. The premier said the returns asked for would be tabled shortly.

Beet Sugar Bounty

Hon. Mr. Marshall introduced a bill respecting the bounty on beet sugar. This abolishes the bonus of 1/2 cent per pound the first three years and 1/4 cent the next two years paid on beet sugar.

Hon. Mr. Marshall also introduced a bill respecting the rights of married women. This provides that the widow of a man who dies leaving a will by the terms of which his said widow would in the opinion of a judge before whom the application is made receive less than if he had died intestate may apply to the supreme court for relief.

Among many motions were the following respecting railways: The Chestermore and Calgary Suburban Railway; The Blindman Valley Electric Railway Co.; The Lacombe, Bullockville and Alix Railway Co.; The Pincher Creek, Cardston and Montana Railway.

Wednesday's Session

Wednesday's session was quiet, except that it was shown that a division will be taken on Bramley Moore's resolution. Mr. C. M. O'Brien spoke strongly on the subject from the standpoint of the Socialist party, explaining the Karl Mac materialistic conception of history and the Malthusian theory of population. Mr. Patterson in a brief speech supported the sentiments of the resolution.

Among the petitions, first readings, etc., of private bills, the following respecting railways were found: Edmonton Interurban Railway; High River and Hudson's Bay Railway. Most of the session was spent in discussing the act respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance by the committee of the whole house.

Thursday's Session

Thursday afternoon witnessed the first real set-to of the session, and it looks as if something serious might yet be attempted. The debate on Bramley Moore's resolution was resumed by Mr. R. B. Bennett, who was in a bantering mood and good naturedly got after some of the members for what he termed their change of front. He was afraid that it was too late to get everything asked for, but several local matters could still be secured, such as the

royalties on coal, timber and grazing leases. He concluded by saying that the Prairie Provinces should have their natural "resources," as the great province of Ontario to the east and the great province of British Columbia to the west already had.

Questions Answered

Dr. Rutherford was informed that from September 1, 1905, to May 31, 1910, there was expended for the construction of buildings other than telephone construction, \$1,597,802.90; for the purchase of sites other than telephone construction, \$405,346.30; and for the construction of steel bridges, \$726,428.66. Mr. Bennett was informed that Mr. C. A. Master, K.C., of Toronto, had been employed temporarily as a legal adviser.

Hail Insurance

Mr. Muchiner was told that the total expenditure for hail insurance up to November 23, 1910, was \$399,914.53, and the total receipts for the same period was \$111,180, a deficit for the season of \$288,734.53. Dr. Rutherford received information that the amount advanced to creamery associations unpaid on May 31, 1910, was \$30,335.36. He was also told that the amount of interest standing to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer on May 31, 1910, re sale of C.N.R. bonds was \$65,787.66; re Alberta and Great Waterways Railway on the same date, \$168,404.13, and on July 12, 1910, \$198,493.17.

Mr. Bennett moved for a return showing all letters, etc., in the custody of the government regarding the A. & G.W. and the Canada West Construction Co. subsequent to June 1, 1910, and these were laid on the table by the premier.

Election Act

Mr. Bennett introduced an act to amend the Alberta Election Act. This provides for an amendment making it impossible for a judge to be appointed to a political office until six months after his resignation as a judge, and that all vacancies in the legislature must be filled within forty days. Several private bills came up for consideration, and Mr. O'Brien's Payment of Wages fortnightly bill received its second reading.

The house then went into committee on the Canadian Northern Railway Co.'s bill of incorporation. This provides for the granting of a charter containing two provisions, one to build a line from Edmonton north to Pine Pass through the Peace River, and the other from the proposed Edmonton and Calgary branch of the C.N.R. westward from Rocky Mountain House to the Brazeau. The fight on this bill was bitterly waged, as it differs materially from the model bill adopted by the legislature some years ago. Mr. Bennett, who led the attack, based the attack on this and twitted the members with inconstancy. The head office of the company can be established anywhere the directors may see fit, and there was a strong fight on this point. As was to be expected, every amendment was defeated, but the opposition was not confined to the members on the left of the speaker, as several government supporters lined up in the fight. Notice was given that every clause of the act would be contested when the bill was reported and a division taken every time, so an interesting report will be forthcoming.

On Friday afternoon the house was quickly at business and Mr. Marshall's bill respecting the rights of married women was referred to the committee on legal orders.

An Autocratic Ruling

Then another stand-up fight occurred, and the speaker apparently lost his head, giving a ruling which was, to say the least, of a very autocratic order and worthy of an officer in the realm of the Czar. The famous Alberta & Great Waterways Railway Company again was up for discussion, and Mr. Bennett moved that it be adjourned as the necessary legal notice had not been given. The speaker asked for a vote and declared that the bill should be read. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Muchiner, in accordance with the rules of the house, demanded that the vote of the members be procured, but although Mr. Bennett was able to instance precedents in other parliaments of the Em-

pire, the speaker apparently made a ruling of his own and refused the vote. The speaker was palpably wrong, and such a ruling will not tend towards harmony as it was a good instance of the gag rule.

Premier Sifton, in a very brief speech, then moved the second reading of the bill, which provides for the placing of the \$7,400,000 secured by the A. & G.W. bonds in the revenue fund of the province.

The premier said that this bill was practically the foreclosure of an agreement for the nonfulfillment of contract, and asked for the support of the house.

He was followed by ex-Attorney-General Cross, who strongly opposed the bill and who outlined the policy on which the Rutherford government was returned to power. The debate was adjourned till Monday next when others will speak, and it is not likely that a vote will be reached for some time. From present indications the vote is going to be a close one as Mr. Cross seems to have quite a large gathering, and the old waterways deal will probably be opened up once more.

Mr. Cornwall got his Canadian Northern Railway Bill through the committee of the house, and it will come up for the third reading on Monday. Hon. Mr. Mitchell's act respecting truancy is now being considered by the committee.

One Bill Passed

The net result of almost three weeks' work so far is that one bill has finally been adopted. This is an important one, however, and Mr. Marchill is to be congratulated in having been successful in getting it through the house so quickly. It was the act respecting charges upon land contained in certain instruments.

So far committees have not got down to work to any large extent, and the members have been satisfied with a few hours' work per day. Commencing next week, however, it is proposed to commence night sittings, so the chances are that something may be accomplished and that the session will soon be at an end.

There does not seem to be any further important legislation foreshadowed, although it is rumored that some necessary amendments to the Dairymen's Act will be introduced and that several of the existing acts will be considerably amended.

The one point which impresses itself strongly is the great need for the farmers to have a representative on hand who will be prepared to watch their interests and to give information to the various committees. It appears that the railways and other interests have been on the ground floor for some time, and if the farmers are to reap any advantage they too must be on hand to suggest legislation, possibly even prepare it, and see that the committees are made thoroughly conversant with same. This is the observation of one person after watching proceedings for a few days. The farmers must be prepared on all these questions if they will ever be successful. This is hardly reporting proceedings of a legislative assembly, but thoughts prompted by the action of the legislature on a private railway bill.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT

China is moving very rapidly in constitutional changes. Of that one may be sure, in view of the recent developments concerning the convoking of the imperial parliament, which was originally fixed for the year 1915. In advancing the date two years the throne may not meet fully the demand of the newly-constituted Senate, which asked that the Parliament be summoned "at once" or "very soon," yet the concession is a substantial one. Evidently popular sentiment favors as little delay as possible in the complete establishment of representative institutions; indeed this was publicly admitted in the Senate only the other day by Prince Yu Liang, a member of the grand council, in saying that "the entire nation, from the highest classes to the lowest, was agreed upon the necessity of the early establishment of a general Parliament." We read that the senators received this declaration from one near the throne "with prolonged cheering"; and it is worth recalling in this connection that the Senate is composed of 100 members elected by the provinces, and 100 ap-

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pointed by the central government. With so strong an element in its composition under imperial rather than popular influences, it is all the more impressive that this body should have forced the government to advance the date for the introduction of a complete parliamentary system.

Parliamentary institutions are so alien to Chinese traditions and experience that their working will present problems of a peculiarly difficult nature. As yet the country has developed no strong central government such as the Japanese made the pivot of their experiment in this direction. Back of Parliament in Japan stands the mikado, the oligarchy of old ruling families and the army, which combine to furnish the state with a stability not easily surpassed. Even in Turkey today, with constitutionalism in some sort of operation and a Parliament in session at Constantinople, there is an equilibrium supplied by the arbitrary power wielded unofficially by the Young Turks secret committee, which really controls the army. China's central government, however, is exceedingly weak, compared with Japan's. The emperor is an infant and there is little indication that the regent is a strong man capable of exerting the influence of the throne. The Chinese army is still in the embryonic stage. The empire is an enormous country in territorial extent, and it contains an immense population. Whether a Parliament would strengthen nationalistic forces is a question to be determined by experience, but there are reasons for thinking that such a central body of representatives of all the provinces would indeed promote the consolidation which all true patriots of China most desire, to the end that the empire may never become so disorganized as to fall a prey to foreign powers. With all of the difficulties the new Parliament must encounter, its early establishment seems in line with progress and the real interests of the Chinese people.—Springfield Republican.

BIG OCEAN LINERS

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 22.—Specifications are now being prepared for new liners to operate between Vancouver and the Antipodes, which will be twelve-thousand-ton vessels. When the company bid for a renewal of the service at Ottawa, Sir James Mills submitted to the federal authorities the views of his fellow directors, and he has received the assurance that the mail contract will be of such a length as to justify the company building 12,000 ton steamers for the Vancouver service. While Canada has come to a decision, Australia remains to be heard from. Sir James has just sailed from San Francisco for Sydney.

CANADA'S DAIRY TRADE

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—J. A. Ruddick, in a report recently issued in respect to the dairy trade of the Dominion, states that the total exports for the last fiscal year show an increase in value of the dairy products reported amounting to \$1,262,716. Mr. Ruddick, on the basis of an annual consumption per head of \$10, estimates the value of the products consumed during the year 1909-10 to be \$75,000,000, which, added to the value of the exports, given as \$23,000,000, makes a total of \$98,000,000 as the total value of the dairy production in Canada for the year.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg industrial exhibition was held at the Chambers of commerce, Winnipeg, when the following motions were adopted:

1. Proposed by Alderman Milton and seconded by Alderman Cass, that a vote of thanks be tendered the members of the retiring board of directors for the very efficient manner in which the affairs of the association had been conducted during the past year.

2. Proposed by F. W. Drewry and seconded by G. F. Bryan, that the shareholders of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association in annual meeting desire to express their thanks to the provincial government and the council of this city of Winnipeg for their continued financial support by which they are enabled to offer more generous premiums.

3. Proposed by W. J. Black and seconded by W. G. Scott, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the railroad companies for the excellent train service rendered this year and the assistance given in reduced rates.

4. Proposed by F. J. Cox and seconded by A. C. McRae, that the members of the Winnipeg industrial association desire to express to the representatives of the press who have during the past year stood so loyally by the exhibition, their appreciation of the services rendered by them.

5. Proposed by W. J. Black and seconded by G. H. Greig, that the association be called the "Canadian Industrial Exhibition" instead of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. In bringing forward this motion Mr. Black said he thought it was time that the name was changed, because the exhibition had outgrown the name of "Winnipeg" and had become "Provincial." He thought that in keeping with the work which had to be done the name "Canadian" should be substituted for the name "Winnipeg." It must remain the industrial exhibition and he would like to live to see it become the real industrial exhibition of the Dominion. The reason for his bringing forward this proposal was that he thought the broader and bigger name "Canadian" would draw the people from all parts closer in touch with it.

EXHIBITION DIRECTORS MEET

At a meeting of the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association held Thursday, Nov. 24, Mayor Sanford Evans was elected president, and A. A. Gilroy, vice-president; the following committees were appointed:

Executive committee composed of the president, vice-president, the chairman of each of the standing committees, the treasurer and the manager.

Grounds and buildings—J. M. Ross and Wm. Brydon, chairman; F. W. Drewry, Geo. H. Greig, Dr. Little, A. C. McRae, Jas. McDiarmid, and H. G. Spurgeon.

Attractions—A. A. Andrews, chairman; F. W. Drewry, G. F. Galt, A. A. Gilroy, I. M. Ross, and D. E. Sprague.

Printing and Advertising—F. W. Drewry, chairman; A. A. Andrews, D. C. Cameron, A. A. Gilroy, and Wm. Whyte.

Prize List—Geo. H. Greig, chairman; W. Brydon, D. C. Cameron, C. W. Graham, A. A. Gilroy, Dr. Little, Jas. McDiarmid, and Hugh Sutherland.

Gates and Tickets—D. E. Sprague, chairman; W. Brydon, Hugh Sutherland, and Wm. Whyte.

Racing—A. C. McRae, chairman; C. W. Graham, Dr. Little, I. M. Ross, D. E. Sprague, H. C. Spurgeon and Hugh Sutherland.

Dogs—H. C. Spurgeon, chairman; C. W. Graham, and G. F. Galt.

A vote of thanks was passed to A. A. Andrews, the retiring president, for his services during the past three years. It was decided to draw the attention of the city council to the loss of the old main building and asking them to take action to replace the same at the earliest possible moment. The following were also elected patrons: Earl Grey and Lord Strathcona, and honorary directors, the board of control and J. C. Eaton.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 30th, 1910

THE PRICE OF FLOUR

The announcement was made last week that Ogilvie's and the Lake of the Woods Milling companies had reduced the price of flour five cents per sack, or ten cents per barrel in Winnipeg. The fact that the wheat market is somewhat firmer causes astonishment that the milling companies should reduce prices, but one of the officials of a milling company is credited with the following remark: "The lower price of flour is not due to the condition of the wheat market, but to a cutting of prices by the companies." This remark certainly has a good sound but our readers should not be misled to think that the price war in flour will cause any substantial reduction in the cost to the consumer. It is also interesting to note that an advance in price of \$2.00 per ton in shorts and bran was announced at the same time. At the present time there are four big flour milling companies in Canada, Ogilvie's, Lake of the Woods, Western Canada, and the Maple Leaf Milling Company. These milling companies have their plants scattered from Portage la Prairie to Montreal, and handle a large portion of the western wheat crop. The flour made by these mills is second to none in the world, and holds its own with all comers in the markets of the Old Country. It seems strange to the average observer that flour manufactured in Winnipeg from wheat grown in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, sells cheaper in Nova Scotia than it does in Winnipeg, but if this is in any way astonishing, it may be carried further than stated with the utmost truth, that the same flour is sold even more cheaply to the British consumer. Yet our Canadian milling companies assure us that they are conducting their business so as to sell their flour at the lowest possible cost to the Canadian consumer. It would hardly seem fair to the consumer in the West that the advantages bestowed through the natural fertility of the soil should be so completely offset by the millers in placing their produce upon the British markets cheaper than upon the home markets. Canadian wheat at Winnipeg sells at ten cents per bushel lower than American wheat in Minneapolis. Yet flour from the Minneapolis mills and from the Canadian mills compete openly on the British market. Does this show that the Minneapolis cost of manufacturing is lower than the Canadian, or does it show that the Canadian millers are getting a much larger profit upon their products? No person will suggest for a moment that the Canadian millers sell their produce on the British market at a loss. If then the British trade is profitable, how much more profitable is the Canadian trade? Further facts of importance in connection with the milling industry are the reports of the annual meetings of the milling companies, showing extraordinary profits that are made. The capital stock of the milling companies in Canada does not all represent actual cash invested by a great deal. The milling companies understand the watering business as well as do other manufacturing institutions, and it is also notable that the leading men in the milling industry are closely connected with other large businesses. Among them are railway directors, bank directors and directors of other large corporations. If there is no combine among the flour milling industries, then appearances are deceitful. Perhaps the fact that the Canadian millers are protected by a duty of twelve cents per bushel on wheat and sixty cents per barrel on flour might explain in part why they can charge a higher price

in Canada than in Free Trade England. If this does not bring sufficient explanation then an investigation of the capitalization might assist some.

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR COMMISSION

A careful consideration of the summarized report of the Saskatchewan elevator commission published in our last issue indicates considerable study on the part of the commissioners. They have examined various schemes presented to them but have practically dismissed them all as unworkable and have evolved a new scheme which they consider to be suitable to the needs of Saskatchewan. The finding of the commission will meet with some favor as well as opposition among Saskatchewan farmers. Undoubtedly the ideal system would be that of state ownership with proper provisions for a sample market with full protection being given to the grain of the individual farmer from the time it is harvested till it reaches the Liverpool market. Of course it would depend entirely on the farmers themselves whether such a system as outlined by the commission would be a success, and it places on the farmers the whole burden of responsibility. We do not think the farmers are averse to taking their share of responsibility, but the government is merely a committee of the people's representatives to carry out their wishes, and if the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan prefer government-owned elevators to the scheme outlined by the commission, they have a perfect right to demand that the government should inaugurate such a system. The report of the commission is not binding either upon the Grain Growers or upon the government. The matter is still open and it is the duty of the Grain Growers to decide which course they will pursue. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have been unanimous for government ownership for several years, and if they are still of the same mind they should know more of their own needs than any commission. There is one phase of the report of the Saskatchewan commission which we think was a most unwarranted attitude to be taken by the commission, that is their remarks about the elevator system in Manitoba. The following is the paragraph to which we refer:

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that a scheme similar to the Manitoba scheme would not be satisfactory to the farmers generally on the one hand, and on the other would probably end in financial disaster. by various conceivable devices of bookkeeping the facts may be more or less concealed for a while, but if there is anything of a business character that can be forecasted, such a scheme runs the greatest possible financial risk."

The commission dismissed the whole thing with the sweeping inference that the Manitoba system will probably end in financial disaster. With all due respect to the Saskatchewan elevator commission we do not think their information was sufficient to warrant such a statement. The Manitoba system is as yet untried. We do not think the Manitoba system is what it should be, but we believe that it will be a complete success if certain amendments are made to the act along the lines suggested to the government by the Manitoba Grain Growers. Again, the Saskatchewan commission assumes that certain crooked work will be done to keep the books of the Manitoba commission from showing the true facts of the situation. We think it would have been wise and courteous for the Saskatchewan

commission to have allowed Manitoba to work out her own problems without interference. The Saskatchewan problem is enough without adding Manitoba's troubles as well. The Saskatchewan commission said either too much or too little. If they have information warranting their statements regarding Manitoba they should have given it in detail for the benefit of the public.

THE WEEK AT OTTAWA

Our report from Ottawa for last week shows that the members spent most of their time squabbling over political matters which were of little interest and certainly of no benefit to the country. It will be noted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that a tariff commission will investigate the implement question in the West. If the government insists upon appointing a tariff commission it will be doing just what the farmers of the West do not want. There is no more need of a commission to investigate the iniquity of the implement tariff than there is need of a commission to ascertain that the Ottawa government is not doing its full duty towards the people of Canada. Both are self-evident truths and need no investigation. There is undoubtedly a strong element in the House of Commons in favor of the "Stand Pat" attitude which is nothing more or less than the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Both parties in the House of Commons are still talking to enjoy the sound of their own voices, but there is nothing yet being done of definite character. The speech of W. J. MacLean in favor of protection would be amusing if it were not serious. Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago we published a letter from the editor of The Toronto World, of which paper Mr. MacLean is the proprietor, asking the Canadian Manufacturers for contributions to support their paper. Thus the Canadian manufacturers have an organ in the Toronto World and an organist in its proprietor. Mr. MacLean is on the right track, however, when he is dealing with the railway question as well as the telegraph, telephone, express company and cable business. The trouble with protectionists is that they are never consistent. They are protectionists when it affects their own pockets, and free traders when it affects anybody else. Mr. Monk's bill respecting co-operative credit societies should be able to get through the House this session if members will get down to business and quit party politics. There is considerable to be said in favor of the scheme of submitting the naval question to the people, because it is following out the principles of Direct Legislation, without which no people can rule their own country. The amendment introduced to the Bank Act is a wise one. At the present time there is no government inspection of the banks. Of course the banks do not want any government inspection. They prefer a monopoly over which there is no control. Another amendment to the Bank Act should be one that would leave the Bank Act open to revision at the will of parliament instead of every ten years as at present. The Bank Act is something that should be framed for the good of the people and not for the special benefit of the bankers.

Something should be done with those travellers from the old country who take a three weeks trip through Canadian Clubdom and then go home and pose as authorities on Canadian sentiment.

THE FARMERS AT OTTAWA

Recent dispatches from Ottawa suggest the likelihood that the Dominion Parliament will adjourn on December 16 for that day, and give all the members and senators an opportunity to hear the organized farmers present their case. This is certainly the course that should be pursued because what the Western farmers have to say when they go to Ottawa is applicable to every member of the Dominion Parliament. The condition of affairs existing in the agricultural communities of Western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces are not a subject of interest to the government alone, but should be vitally important to every member of Parliament. The government is merely the executive committee of the Parliament, and it would be unfortunate if the presentation made by the farmers should reach the ears of only the members of the government. This is the first time the farmers of Canada, in representative capacity, have taken their grievances to Ottawa to demand redress. This fact in itself is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of any man who has any part to play in the making of the laws of Canada. The fact that the articulate voice of the agricultural class expresses strong disapproval of existing legislation on a number of national questions settles beyond a possibility of doubt the verdict that things are not what they should be. If the members of parliament will give close attention to the grievances presented by the farmers and make an honest effort during the present session to enact legislation that will give a square deal to every interest in the country they will be performing their proper function. There are far too few of our members at Ottawa animated by an honest and sincere desire to improve conditions. The majority of them give little heed to national affairs unless it be to add their voice in approval or condemnation of the actions of the party which happens to be in power. If the game of party politics (for the benefit of the parties or the friends of the parties) was not quite so faithfully followed the common people would secure much greater benefit from federal legislation than they do at the present time. Although it seems like an absurdity to suggest it, we nevertheless present it as a fair proposition that the Dominion Parliament should deal with the demands of the farmers upon their merits and not as political motives may prompt them.

THE COAL COMPANIES' LAMENT

A loud wail, in the shape of a sixty page pamphlet, is being sent throughout Canada by the coal companies of Nova Scotia in protest against any reciprocity treaty with United States. The prime mover among the coal companies is the Dominion Coal Company, of which Mr. J. H. Plummer is President. Mr. Plummer takes it for granted that the people of Canada have a great affection for him and his company, in fact so much so that they would not in any way interfere with his business. He presumes that in case of reciprocity in coal, that he would be expected to find his market in the New England States. The people of Canada do not care a bit where he finds his market so long as he is not privileged by the tariff to extort undue profits from the people. The people of Canada care as much about the Dominion Coal Company as that same company cared about the shareholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, when it repudiated its contract and did its best to ruin those shareholders. Of course that was all right in Mr. Plummer's mind to squander the resources of his company and if possible cripple or ruin the steel company. The cost of the whole trouble came out of the pockets of the people, and Mr. Plummer wants them to keep on paying. The reason why the Nova Scotia coal

will not sell in New England market, Mr. Plummer explains it, that the American coals are "generally more desirable." If that is so then it is all the more reason why we should not have a tariff on coal, because we want in this country the best that can be secured at the cheapest price. Mr. Plummer also explains another trick which has frequently been suspected of on the part of Canadian manufacturers. He says that the Nova Scotia dealers in trying to sell their coal in the United States have made to the American "concessions in price equal to the amount of duty." It would seem a fair proposition that the Canadian consumer should receive the same "concessions" as does the American consumer, because it would not be considered for a moment that these concessions eliminate all the profit from the sale of the coal. This in itself should be a sufficient answer to the coal dealers and should remove the last objection against taking the duty off of coal coming into Canada. Mr. Plummer's talk about combines, the revenue of the Nova Scotia government, the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal Harvest Commissioners, amounts to nothing. The coal companies of the Maritime Provinces are capable of taking care of themselves and they should be made to do it and no longer perch themselves upon the backs of the Canadian consumers and assume a monopoly of loyalty and patriotism. Mr. Plummer is deserving of a great deal of commendation for the frankness with which he states his case. He answers his own arguments so completely that his whole case is really a good argument for taking the duty off of coal.

AN UNNATURAL MIGRATION

Every little while we receive a letter from a subscriber saying that as he has quit the farm and is moving into the city he will therefore have no further interest in The Guide nor in the associations. This shows an unfortunate condition of affairs in this country, and is a movement which has worked out in Ontario and the other Eastern provinces greatly to the detriment of the country as a whole. It is a clear proof that agricultural conditions are not as they should be or men would not be so anxious to leave the farm. This movement towards the city is due to a great many things; sometimes it is on account of failing age; sometimes to secure educational facilities for the children; sometimes to secure better financial returns for money invested; sometimes to secure freedom from isolation which frequently is a feature of farm life in the West. All these causes which drive the farmers from their farms and many other causes are due largely to unfair conditions which prevail on account of legislation placing undue burdens on the agricultural communities. As a rule the farmer who retires, from whatever cause, and takes up his residence in the city is not henceforth a contented man. The rush and whirl of city life is not congenial to one who has spent his lifetime in a rural community. Nature never intended that human beings should be huddled together as they are in our large cities. Rural life surrounded by proper conditions is the ideal. It is to secure these proper conditions that the organized farmers are fighting today. When proper facilities are placed at the command of the rural resident and he is not called upon to support other classes in the country, life on the farm will then afford good remuneration for the labor expended, sufficient time for study and thought, and an ideal environment in which to rear a family and equip them for a life of service, which is the proper function for every individual.

There is no doubt but that attempts will be made in all directions and by various interests to detract attention from the immense question of tariff reform, but it will

all be of no avail. The customs tariff of Canada has got to go down a great deal lower than it is today. Day by day this is becoming the determination of the ultimate consumers upon whose back the tariff burden rests. They will not be put aside from the task to which they have set themselves. The two parties in the House of Commons at the present time are largely sparring for wind on the tariff question. Both seem to be afraid to do anything that will be for the good of the people.

SOME TARIFF VAGARIES

In the tariff schedule of 1907 there are 711 items, 221 being free. Farmers get the benefit of free twine, cream separators, and barbed wire. Practically all the other free entries are for the benefit of the manufacturers. Since 1907 twenty items have been placed on the free list by order-in-council and thirteen other items have been reduced. It is surprising how the government finds out the requirements of the manufacturers, while they do not seem to be able to discover that there is any necessity of placing any articles on the free list for the benefit of the producers of food products, or the consumers of manufactured articles. Does the fact that the Manufacturers' Association retains a high salaried tariff agent explain this difference? The manufacturers of leather get their raw material, such as hides, free of duty, and get a drawback on stearine, caseine, hyposulphates, and other articles used in the production of leather. Of course they are protectionists when it comes to leather, and free traders when it comes to other commodities. The manufacturers of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders, and attachments for binders get a drawback of 99 per cent. on all duty paid on rolled iron, rolled steel, and pig iron. The thousands of blacksmiths who make a pecunious living in our many towns and villages throughout Canada manufacturing bolts, mending chains and the thousand and one things that farmers require, do not get any drawback. They have to pay full duty. Truly we have a paternal government protecting the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the artisan.

The announcement is made that Mr. J. E. Cyr, ex-M.P. of Provencher, Man., has been appointed superintendent of public works for the Dominion Government in Manitoba. Mr. Cyr has had considerable political experience and has been a valiant worker in support of the present administration. He is also a journalist of considerable experience, and of course this qualifies him eminently to be superintendent of public works. It is but another instance of rewarding the faithful.

The manufacturers and their supporters in Parliament lay very strong emphasis on "Vested Interests." This is certainly a wise precaution, and they should consider when dealing with this subject that for every dollar of manufacturers' "Vested Interests" the farmers have four or five. Of course there are more farmers and it does not look so big when taken individually.

Last week the council of the University of Manitoba by a vote of 29 to 6 decided that the new University should have power to give instruction in all branches of higher education. With this as an ideal, and generous public support, a provincial university will fill a great need in Manitoba.

The number of Ottawa delegates is growing rapidly. It is the most important move ever made by the organized farmers of Canada. No local association can afford to miss having a representative in the delegation. If each local cannot finance a delegate, two or three locals can combine and send one.

Manitoba Teachers in Britain

A Story of the trip taken last summer by a number of Pedagogues
from the Prairie Province through the old lands, and
the impressions gained by so doing

By THOMAS LAIDLAW



IT IS with mixed feelings that a man contemplates a return to his native land, after an absence of 25 years. Through the "dim divine" of time and distance memory calls up old faces and old scenes while reason tells him that the faces at least must have changed. The older people whom he knew, and looked up to with respect, have gone, most of them to that bourne whence no traveller returns. The boys with whom he played, and fought, have grown up and like himself perhaps have wandered far.

"The wee bit lauching lassie's
Noo a guid wife growing auld,
Wi Jennie at her apron and Jamie on her
knee."

Only the scenes remain the same; they do not change. The burn where he waded and fished and fell in, still "rattles through the clashan," the hills are blue or grey or gold, as the mists fall or the sun shines on them. If the returned wanderer be Dumfriesshire bred, he will find that Queensbury still stands guard at the head of the glen, that the mists hang heavy on the top of Burnswark, and that Criffel and Skiddaw still rear their heads on the English side of the border. Ah, the Border! What glamor and romance hang about its history. The grey "peel" or ruined tower still to be met with here and there, bear eloquent if silent tribute to the grim life of the old days, when a man rode out armed with Jeddart axe or border spear to drive a foray from his neighbor or the English, it mattered little to him for "they stole the beeves that made their broth from England and from Scotland both." These stark moor-trooping Elliots or Armstrongs or Rutherfords, or by whatever name they were called. But it is not only the ruined peel, and Border memories that haunt him. Here and there on the hill-sides are the cairns or heaps of stones that mark the graves of the martyrs. The witnesses for Messiah's crown, who braved the wrath of kings and priests, and who left home and wife and children and all that a man holds dear, to hide in the moss hags and among the muirs; yea who gave up life itself for the sake of Christ's crown and The Covenant. But surely in death theirs was the victory, and their country owes them much. Their names will live, renowned in Scotland's history, while the names of their persecutors will be forgotten or be remembered only with shame. But these days have gone. The sword and spear are left to rust. Persecution's fires are out, upon old shelves her relics lie, mute memorials of the cruelties of an iron. And here am I in Scotland already, while our party has not yet left Winnipeg.

How the Trip was Arranged

It was my good fortune a year ago last July to meet a young Englishman named Ney, who was associated with me in reading the papers of candidates for teachers' certificates. In the course of our work, Mr. Ney asked me, how many teachers I thought would undertake a trip to the old land if such a trip were organized. With Scotch caution I replied it would depend entirely on the cost. "Oh," he said, say \$200. "They will all go at that price," I returned, "but it can't be done." Nothing more was said and I had forgotten the conversation, until last February when I received a letter from Mr. Ney, saying that he had almost completed arrangements and that the visit to the Motherland was assured. He went over to England in March to make final arrangements there, returned in June, and on the 5th of July the party of Manitoba teachers, a hundred and sixty-five in number left Winnipeg with him on the long journey.

The reception given them on their departure by the Winnipeg city council was only a foretaste of the joys to come. A special train had been provided for the party, and the long run to Montreal was made in excellent time. At Toronto, a short halt was made, and the teachers were welcomed by the mayor and council, entertained to luncheon and then taken for a drive through the most interesting parts of the Queen City of the East. Rested and refreshed, the journey was resumed and Montreal reached about eleven o'clock in the evening. From the station, the party was conveyed in brakes to the dock where they embarked on the Allan Line steamer Virginian.

Here let me say that the attention shown to the party by the officials of the C.P.R. and Allan Line could not have been excelled in courtesy and consideration.

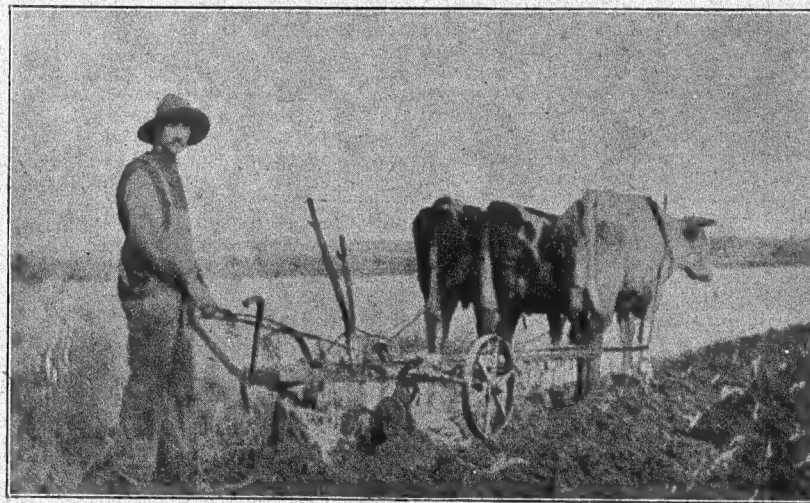
Early on Friday morning we were all on deck to gaze at the shores of the mighty St. Lawrence. The greatest water-highway in the world. Not half a dozen of our number had ever visited the

and the barren shores of Labrador, round which Norman Duncan has flung such a pathos and halo of romance. Some of his descriptions rose to mind as we gazed at the fishing fleets lying in the harbor or putting out to sea, and many a silent prayer went up that the Great Father would keep safe and give bountiful harvest to these hardy toilers of the great deep.

"Buy my caller herring, ye wha ca'
them vulgar faring,
Wives and mithers 'maist despairing
Ca them lives o' men."

Among the Icebergs

Soon we are wondering whether we will get through the Straits of Belle Isle without a fog or if we shall see an iceberg. Both of these things happened. We got through without a fog, and we saw not one but many icebergs. Eight of these monsters from the frozen North were lying in the Straits when we passed through, while the towering peaks of many more glittered on the far horizon. Contented were we to give them a wide



King Motor on the Noble Farm, Glenora, Man.

old land before, and few of them had been outside of Manitoba. So it was all new and strange and wonderful.

Viewing Old Quebec

The great river, the quaint old-fashioned houses of the French settlers, the shagging villages, the inevitable convent-roof and church-spire were all matters for wonder and comment. As the day wore on interest never waned, and speculation was rife as to what we would see round the next bend of the river. Soon the famous old city of Quebec rose to view. The frowning ramparts, the steep cliffs, the Citadel, Wolfe's Cove, the Plains of Abraham, and history crowded thick and fast on the memory. For we were looking on the spot where over three hundred years ago, was decided forever the great question as to whether the Saxon or the Gaul should rule on the Western continent. Here is where the fleet was stationed under Admiral Saunders, there the Beaufort shore; here the path up which Wolfe's men clambered on the eventful night of the 12th. In fancy we can see again the red masses drawn up on the plain above the heights, see the astonished but undaunted Montcalm, when day broke leading his white-coated battalions and voyageurs against the foe. Side by side they sleep peacefully enough now, the two great generals and their men, and we hope that never more will the roar of an enemies guns be heard by Quebec or Canada.

At Father Point we dropped the pilot, took on the last mail and considered that we were fairly afloat. As we steamed on, the towering headland of Gaspé gave way to the rocky coasts of Newfoundland,

berth. Just at sunset on Sunday night we were clear of the land. For long we watched the lights twinkle on the rocks as they sent their warming rays, far out to sea; faint and more faint they grew; distant and more distant came the sound of the fog-horn, until it died away, as lonely, rugged Belle Isle, sank from sight, and Canada was left behind. But it gave some of us pause when we remembered that we had left Winnipeg on Tuesday afternoon, that we had been travelling steadily ever since and were only losing sight of our own shores on this Sunday night.

The voyage on the whole was uneventful. Deck quoits, shuffleboard, books, letter-writing, served to pass the time, until the Irish coast rose to view on Friday morning. We were fortunate to sight in the Irish Sea a portion of the British fleet, about which we had heard so much but which none of us had ever seen. As they came stealing silently out of the mist, those grim, grey-sided guardians of the silver coasts, a thrill of pride shot through every heart. Giant line-of-battle ship, swift cruiser, wicked torpedo craft were all there.

At Liverpool the party was met by representatives from the National Teacher's Union, and the London Teacher's Association. A special train was waiting to convey them to London, and they were whirled off to the great Metropolis at sixty miles an hour. At first the engines and carriages were fair mark, for amused and sarcastic Canadian criticism, but they had not been long in England when they arrived at the conclusion, that the people of the old land have little to learn about railroading.

Arrangements for their accommodation in the city had been made beforehand and every one was comfortably not to say luxuriously housed in one of the best parts of London that night. But that ride from Liverpool to the city will not soon be forgotten. The smooth, gliding speed of the train, the green fields, the trim hedgerows, the trees, the scent of the clover and flowers, floating in through the open window, the riot of color everywhere, were all new to the Canadian visitors, and many were the exclamations of delight as they sped on.

On Saturday they were taken for a three hours drive through the heart of London, accompanied by guides, from the London and National Teachers' associations, who provided the brakes. The Strand, Oxford Street, Piccadilly, so long merely names were now a reality, to the visitors from the Western Plains; the roar and rush of London's traffic was in their ears, as enchanted and partly bewildered they drove through the streets. In the evening at seven o'clock there was a special reception to the visitors by the London teachers, and the Manitobians were officially welcomed to England. At ten o'clock another reception was accorded them by the proprietors of Lloyd's News and the party was shown the printing and publication of one of the most widely circulated English journals.

Entertained Royally

On Sunday the Zoological gardens are closed to the public, but were open to the visitors from the Prairies, who had a splendid opportunity to enjoy the sights undisturbed by the crowd. The two following days or the mornings at least, were spent in visiting the London schools which were still in session. While on the afternoon of Monday they were received by the Rt. Hon. Walter Ransiman, president of the board of education, and afterwards were entertained at Stationer's Hall by Sir Isaac Pitman and Messrs. Longman Green and Co. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Alfred Emmett, wife of the deputy speaker of the house of commons was at home to the teachers from Manitoba, and in the evening a reception was given them by Messrs. Novello & Co., the great musical publishers.

Wednesday and Thursday were spent in visiting Kew and Richmond, Windsor Castle, Eton and Stoke Pogis. At Kew and Richmond the party was met by the mayor and council, and a visit was paid to the beautiful gardens. How beautiful they are is beyond my power of description, so—

"Here my muse her wing maun cower,
Sic flights are clean beyond her power."
The green lawns, the stately trees, the harmony of color everywhere, the quiet and peace that lies over it all must be seen and felt to be appreciated. It is also useless for me to attempt to convey any idea of the extreme kindness of the people who received us everywhere. Sir James Sylumper, Lady Yoxall, the mayor and mayoress could not do too much to make our visit a pleasant one, while the teachers of the two places exerted themselves to the utmost to entertain their fellow-workers from over the seas.

At Windsor Castle

At Windsor Castle we were delighted with all we saw. The relics of the past and the splendor of the present were there side by side, and when we came out it was rather a dazed and breathless party, that turned their steps to St. George's Chapel. With hushed feet, they trod the ancient cloisters, and gazed reverently if curiously at the historic altar. Luncheon was provided in the hall of Sir Christopher Wren, and we sat down to the meal surrounded by life size paintings of the kings and queens of England that adorned the walls.

Perhaps the visit to Eton will linger as long in the memory, as the memory of

anything that we saw. The buildings dating back hundreds of years; the desks old and battered, and carved and stained; the walls covered with names cut in the wood,—names now famous in history,—Wellington, Nelson, Shelley, Thackeray, Tennyson, Gladstone. Not many of the great men whom we know in history that did not pass through the old school. One ceases to wonder that Eton boys become famous, when we gaze on the surroundings, and think of the traditions that lie behind and urge them on. Rather the wonder would be should they fail. The famous playing fields were also visited, and then the old chapel. As we entered the Chapel each one seemed to catch something of the spirit of the place, and it was a very reverent party, that quietly occupied the pews, and gazed in silence at the beauties of the ancient building. One corner more than any other attracted our attention. The walls were covered with brass tablets, inscribed with the names of the Eton boys who fell in the African war. If memory serves aright there were a hundred and thirty names engraved there. Their country had called and true to their traditions they had gone forth, to face danger and hardship and death, as other Eton boys had done before. Amongst them was the name of Lord Robert's only son. A statue of the Angel of Peace, stands in front of the altar, while a beautiful memorial hall has also been built to their memory. After tea had been served in the great dining-hall the head master, The Rt. Hon. Canon Lyttleton, spoke briefly to his Canadian visitors and welcomed them to the old school.

Revelled in Art

On Friday the party went to Margate, and on Saturday they made a trip up the Thames. At Margate, we were warmly received and royally entertained. The hospitality of London's famous watering-place was unbounded. On their return to the city, Lady St. Helier gave an evening reception to the teachers at 50 Portland Place.

The national gallery, the national portrait gallery, and St. Paul's Cathedral were next visited. Members of the Art Teacher's Guild conducted the Canadians through the galleries, while Archdeacon Sinclair conducted them through St. Paul's. In the afternoon Mrs. Austin Chamberlain was at home to the visitors at 34 Portland Place. The following day a visit was paid to St. Albans and Hatfield House, the famous home of the famous Salisbury's. Since the days of Queen Elizabeth, the family has played a foremost part in English history.

No better guide could have been found at St. Albans than Mr. Ashdown, at one time principal of one of the schools there, and one of the first antiquarians in England. He told us about the early British and Roman days, in the district, till we felt as if Casswellanus, and Boadisea and Arthur and Cymbeline had lived only yesterday. The Dean himself conducted the party through the Abbey.

At Hatfield the party was received by Lord William Cecil, the Marquis' brother, who showed them everything. But though he were the son of a marquis fifty times over, he is just a dear lovable old man, who I am afraid tired himself out, as he did not spare himself and seemed very frail. We saw the rooms where Elizabeth was imprisoned before she became queen of England. The rooms are stables now. And he told us the history of the family from Lord Burleigh to the last marquis. Armor of the knights of old was before us, and flags everywhere. Tattered old colors from Spain and the Crimea. A great banner of the Coldstreams, and ever a Cecil to the fore in every engagement represented. It was a great record, and was told so simply and unaffectedly. After tea he took the visitors to the gardens and the maize, and finally wandered bareheaded down the half-mile of village and saw them safely off on the train.

Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey and Lambeth Palace were the next places of interest though by no means the least, Canon Henson conducted the visitors through the Abbey, and it is difficult to convey any adequate idea of the feelings of each member of the party as we stood—

"In the hush of the dread high altar,
"Where the Abbey makes us we,"

To wander through the cloisters, to gaze on the tombs of the mighty dead, was in itself an inspiration, and alone

worth a visit to England. The world may hold grander monuments; it holds none greater.

Unfortunately when we went to Lambeth the Archbishop was ill, but we were received by Mrs. Davidson, and an old gentleman who announced that, "he was only the Bishop of Peterborough." One of our lady guides was a very ardent churchwoman who assured us that the Lollards were not really persecuted, as we had always believed, and that they were quite willing to return and be shut up in the Lollard's tower, also that Archbishop Laud was an uncanceled saint who had been grossly misrepresented. One of our number remarked that it might be well to keep this in mind, when we went to Scotland and heard the Scotch estimate of Laud. It is needless to say that we enjoyed the visit to Lambeth, and appreciated the great kindness shown us here as everywhere.

On Thursday the Duchess of Wellington had invited us to Apsley House. Here the private picture gallery was opened for our benefit, and a number of very special relics were brought out on our account. In the afternoon Mrs. Humphrey Ward invited them to the vacation school, and perhaps the crowning event of all, on Friday, they were received by the members of the House of Commons, conducted through the Houses of Parliament, after the members had been assured that there were no suffragettes in the party, and then entertained to tea on the Terrace. Oxford and the University also extended a welcome and another enjoyable day was spent there.

Off to the Continent

When the party left Winnipeg sixty-five of the number, had signified their intention of visiting the continent; but when the time of departure arrived, no less than one hundred and thirty-five set out. Though when they left London they were assured by Mr. Ney that over sixty of them were doomed to sleep in the streets of Brussels, as he had been unable to secure accommodation for so many. Nothing daunted, and with an implicit faith in his genius and ability to manage somehow, they set forth.

Sunday and Monday were spent in Paris. On Tuesday an excursion was made to Versailles, and in the evening the journey was resumed to Brussels. Here the centre of attraction was the exhibition, where in the estimation of all the British and Canadian exhibits held first place. A visit to Brussels would not have been complete, had we not seen the famous field of Waterloo. There is little save the "great mound," to mark the spot where took place one of the most decisive battles ever fought in the cause of liberty. Hedge rows, and houses and sunny meadows and waving grain fields meet the eye everywhere, and the Belgian peasant will soon be gathering in the sheaves of yellow grain. It is hard to realize, as we gaze, what on that Sabbath day, nearly a hundred years ago, "For other harvest here, was gathered in by sterner hands, with bayonet, blade and spear." But here actually stood the British squares through the long and bloody day. In fancy we can see the charging squadrons of the French, and hear the thundering of the hoofs, and the tumultuous shout as they rode down on the little dots of red scattered over the plain, only to be met and broken, "by that unconquerable British courage, which is never so sedate and stubborn, as toward the close of a doubtful and murderous day." Not the old guard of France, heroes of Marengo, and Austerlitz, and Jena, could pierce these dogged, enduring Saxon ranks, who were destined to blot out forever the vaulting ambitions of him who was never more than merely the vulgar conqueror.

But we must hasten on. Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, were the next points and the party re-assembled in London on August 6th, glad as they expressed it, "to be home again."

Britain's Pride

Portsmouth the great naval base could not be passed by. The commander-in-chief, had arranged that the party be met at the dock-yard gates, by two warrant and twelve petty officers, who conducted them through the dockyards. The great battle-ships, those grim guardians of our shores, were viewed with awe and interest. And if some of us did feel the blush of shame mantle our cheek, when we thought of the British tax-payer staggering under this heavy load, and thought of the complacent contentment which we as Canadians, have been willing to allow him to

do so, we were careful not to give voice to our feelings. On our return we might have found that we were looked upon by some as traitors to Canada's proud spirit of independence.

From Portsmouth we crossed to the Isle of Wight, where by special permission we were admitted to the King's private gardens. This was a very great privilege and if one or two of our number, did so far yield to temptation as to pluck a forbidden leaf as a souvenir, their fall has not been followed by any dire consequence.

Training the Homeless

During our stay in England we were also invited to pay a visit to the Royal Caledonian Asylum. This is not a mad-house as you might be led to believe by the name. It is a home for the children of Scottish soldiers and sailors who have died in the service of their country. And it is worthy of the best traditions of our Scottish race. We were received by the boys and girls, dressed in Stewart tartan and headed by their own pipe band. There were a hundred and twenty boys and eighty girls in attendance when we were there. Each one of the visitors was presented with a sprig of heather, as we were led to the great assembly hall. Here dances and songs by the children, and music from the pipes made the time pass all too quickly. The children are kept here until they are fourteen or fifteen years of age and then they are assisted to secure suitable employment. Curious to know if many of the boys followed in their father's footsteps in choosing a career I enquired of one of the officials, who told me that at the present time the pipe band of the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders is made up, with two exceptions, of boys from The Royal Caledonian School. This institution is maintained almost entirely by voluntary subscription and it is one of the finest in equipment that we saw. We gazed on many monuments to the great dead, while in England, but this monument to the dead, in aid of the living impressed us most. It was something to cause a feeling of pride in the race, to see that there were men and women, patriotic enough and generous enough, to take care of the bairns of the common soldiers, and give them a chance to become useful men and women. Surely the approval of the "Master" who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these," must be their reward.

The Emerald Isle

On the 11th of August we left London en route for Ireland, halting by the way at Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick Castle. At the former place we saw Shakespeare's birthplace, the memorial theatre, and Anne Hathaway's Cottage. At Warwick we were received by the Countess, who entertained us to luncheon on the lawn in front of the historic Castle. Afterwards we were conducted through the building itself, and even taken down into the dungeons where men were immured in the good old days of, "The Kingmaker." I could wish to describe some of these famous places, but when one has nothing but a confused memory, of great cabinets of wonderful china, a profusion of historic pictures, all the work of the great masters, silver tables, or gold chairs encrusted with gems, and ancient armor, and old fire-arms, and time-worn banners, it is in truth a little difficult. Few places in England are more famous, and few families, in the early days of our history, played a more important part, than the ancient family of Warwick.

On our arrival in Dublin, we were received by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and entertained to luncheon by them. Next day the famous, "Lakes of Killarney," held the centre of the stage. Wildly beautiful they are deserving all that has been said and sung of them in story and song. Only one day could be spent there however and we returned to Dublin late on Saturday night. We had little time to view the city but, the People's Park, Phoenix Park, and Stephen's Green, charmed all who saw them. But the south of Ireland is cursed with poverty or so it seemed to us.

Next day the journey was resumed to Belfast. Belfast is a fine city, full of life and business energy, great ship-yards, throbbing manufactories, vigor and life; in marked contrast to the lethargy and poverty of the south of the island. The stranger could not but be impressed with the difference, and such cause for the same. Why should the "black north" flourish and the south languish? We

were all sorry we had so short a time to spend in romantic Ireland.

The Land o' Cakes

Crossing the Irish Sea once more we found ourselves in, "The land of brown heath and shaggy wood," Bonnie, bonnie Scotland.

"From the lone shieling on the misty island,

Oceans divide us and a waste of seas,
But still the blood is strong, the heart is highland

As in our dreams we see the Hebrides."
And as we gazed on the Galloway hills, blue in the distance, some of us at least felt, that we were home at last.

"For we who were bred at her knees,
To the hills of the North we would fleet,
Where we're more than content if you please,

With the smell of log-myrtle and peat."
From Stranraer to Ayr, the scenery is wild and beautiful and full of interest. For are we not in the very heart of the Covenanters country, and the names of Peden, and Renwick and Richard Cameron crowd thick and fast on the memory.

"In a dream of the night I was wafted away,

To the moorland of mist where the martyrs lay,

Where Cameron's sword and his Bible are seen,

Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green."

When we reached Ayr, we were met at the station and driven out to Burns' cottage and many were the exclamations of delight at the beauty of the scenery, "Ayr gurgling kissed his pebbled shore, O'erhung with wild woods thickening green." But of course the chief interest was in the home of the immortal "Robbie," for surely his is, "One of the few, the immortal names, that were not born to die. Old-fashioned and mean consisting only of "a hut and a ben," the home of the poet still stands, and forms an attraction to thousands of tourists from all parts of the world, who have come to worship at the shrine of Scotland's ploughman bard.

Investigating Edinburgh

Leaving Ayr with regret, we found ourselves about seven o'clock the same evening in the ancient capital of Scotland. A committee of ladies and gentlemen were waiting to receive and escort us to the houses at which we were to stay, while in Edinburgh. How shall I describe our first view of Princess Street, the Castle, the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat? But the following morning brakes were provided and the whole party taken for a delightful drive through the city. The grim old Castle stern and gray, lacked much of the splendor that we had seen in some of the English castles, but was none the less, nay, rather more impressive on that account. The Cannongate where long ago dwelt the great Scottish nobles, the coat of arms, or the motto of some great house may still be seen over the entrance to the "close" which led from the street to the rear of the dwelling. Holyrood faded too in splendor, but how replete with interest, and how closely associated with the hopeless Mary Stuart. We stood in the room where Mary sat; and saw the narrow stairs up which the assassins crept, on that fatal night, when Ruthven's dagger found the heart of David Rizzio; saw the brass plate in the floor that marks the spot where he fell and the pity of romance went out again from our Canadian hearts to the hapless and ill-fated Mary.

Bruce and Knox

Leaving Holyrood, we next visited the house of John Knox, "the man who made Scotland," for if Bruce won her independence at Bannockburn it was Knox who made her a nation. And a thrill of pride comes to those of us who have Scotch blood in our veins, as we think of the stern old Presbyterian taking his life in his hand, and defying the Queen as he stands up for the right. How do you explain it, the Scottish admiration for two characters so diametrically opposed to each other? It is beyond me, unless it be the very helplessness and beauty of the one, and the devotion to truth, and the unbending courage of righteousness that marked the other. The weak and the strong appeal alike to the heart of the Scot, for though he may be granite to his foes, he is kindly by nature and sympathetic as most of you know; and in spite of his rugged nature endowed with a strong spirit of romance.

In the afternoon the Lord Provost

Continued on Page 12

Elevator Exaction Again

Big interests of Winnipeg Grain Exchange attempting
to Destroy Small Dealers and Commission
Men and thus Kill Competition

By ONE WHO KNOWS

A REWARD EQUAL TO NINETENTHS OF THE FINE WILL BE PAID BY THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE TO ANYONE SECURING INFORMATION WHICH WILL LEAD TO CONVICTION OF MEMBERS GUILTY OF INFRACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION BY-LAW.

The fact that the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have promulgated such drastic orders, implying the re-introduction of the famous or infamous "Search Letter or 3rd degree Sweat Box System" is highly interesting indeed, particularly in view of disclosures during the recent court proceedings concerning the celebrated "Commission Rule No. 19" and the "\$50 per month salary clause." The commission rule which was suspended over a year, was recently re-established, carrying with it the commendable feature of the one cent per bushel commission charge, or the fee levied by track buyers and commission dealers who handle car lots of grain direct from the producer. When the one cent commission rule was dispensed with over a year ago, by the elevator interests in the Exchange who control the vote, much surprise was expressed by those who failed to understand or appreciate this apparent magnanimity on the part of the elevator people, it being impossible to conceive why matters so trivial as one cent per bushel should concern the elevator magnates of this country. The suspension of the one cent commission charge was, however, a question of grave concern to the track buyers and commission dealers since it represented their entire revenue, and the re-establishment of this feature of the by-law will no doubt be hailed by the smaller dealers with pleasure.

Throttling Competition

However, ingeniously coupled with the excellent feature of the one cent commission charge in the commission rule, we find certain restrictive features, notoriously coercive and tending to absolutely throttle competition by eliminating from the grain trade dealers engaged in the carlot business, such as track buyers and commission men. This is accomplished by the re-introduction among other things of that highly celebrated and thoroughly court-aided "\$50 per month salary" clause.

Quoted below is a clause from the commission rule affecting track buyers and commission dealers:

By-law 19, Sec. 6.—"or shall, except as hereinafter permitted, directly or indirectly pay or give, or offer to pay or give any consideration of any kind whatsoever to any person, firm or corporation to influence or procure shipments or consignments of grain to any member of this association, or to any firm or corporation admitted to trade therein; provided however, that nothing herein contained is to prevent the regular employment by members of this Exchange of legitimate registered travelling men who devote their whole time to the business of their employer, or registered track buyer, who is paid a salary of not less than (fifty dollars (\$50)) per month, nor the regular employment by an elevator operator of elevator employees on salary (or part salary and part commission) at any country point."

Penalties provided for infraction of above by-law include fines of from \$500 to \$1000, censure, confiscation of property and expulsion from the Exchange. It will be seen that under the present commission rule track buyers are prohibited from "paying or giving any consideration of any kind whatsoever to any person, firm or corporation, to purchase carlots, influence shipments or procure consignment of grain," but may employ travelling men, entailing an expense of about \$300 per month, and agents at country points," at a salary of not less than \$50 per month." These restrictions, however, do not apply to elevator owners, who may employ their country agents on a basis of "part salary and part commission."

The Absurdity of the Case

The carlot business is handled at a gross profit of only one cent per bushel,

and it will readily be seen that the revenue derived therefrom would not warrant paying such salaries to country agents as would induce men to devote their whole time to the carlot business, but would permit of paying a percentage per bushel or commission per car on the amount of business done, and such remuneration though small, would prove attractive to an agent otherwise employed and deriving revenue from another source. Experience has proven that country agents on the average do not handle over three cars of grain per month. This means a gross revenue to the employer of \$30, from which, of course, must be deducted all expense incidental to the handling of the grain, leaving a net revenue of about \$20 on the three-car transaction. The iniquity of having to pay such a country agent \$50 per month needs no comment, nor does it require a mathematician to figure out the loss to a track buyer who may have one hundred odd agents in his employ at \$50 per month.

In defending this nefarious \$50 per month scheme, the elevator interests have always contended that the payment of a percentage per bushel or per car, was a

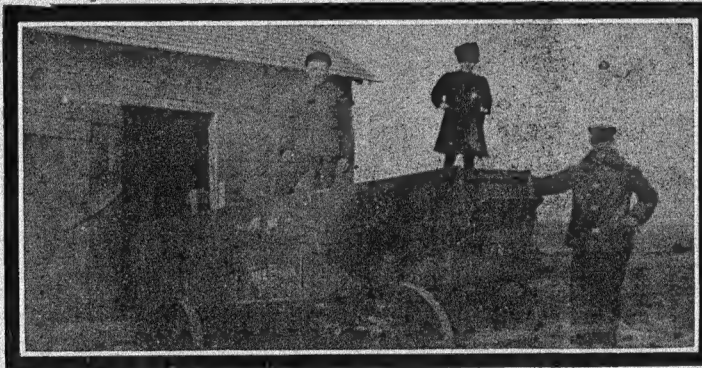
trouble in the old Grain Exchange. Disgraceful, not only because it is coercive and illegal, but because it has already brought many of the Exchange members before the courts, some within the shadows of the prison bars, and at least one or two have sought relief in exile in foreign climes.

During the past fifteen years many nefarious schemes have been launched by the elevator interests in the Grain Exchange for the purpose of eliminating the track buyer from country markets. Now the despicable practice, espionage is to be inaugurated, placing a member who is contemptible enough to accept a bribe, on a par with a common whiskey detective.

Gentlemen of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, you have lauded yourselves before royal personages, retailed your virtues at the Canadian Club, proclaimed yourselves at every opportunity men of dignity, high standing, philanthropy and integrity. Don't you feel ashamed of yourselves?

An Explanation

Note.—To bring the preceding paragraphs within the comprehension of readers who are new to the West, or who have not followed matters pertaining to the grain trade closely, a few words of explanation are necessary. Some few years ago the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, a chartered corporation, found themselves in trouble in the courts, the main complaint being on account of the commission rule of that body. The clause of that rule prohibiting the handling



Cleaning Seed Grain on Maple View Farm, the property of J.W. Blenkins, Sinitluta, Sask.

breach of the commission rule, and rendered the dealer employing such practice liable to the penalties provided for "rebating commissions." The utter unreasonableness of such argument is only exceeded by the criminal motive behind it. One cent per bushel is the track buyer's gross and only revenue and his to do with as he may see fit, therefore a commission rule which stipulates that no part or percentage of this one cent shall be paid to country agents, might as well go further, and declare disbursements for advertising, telegraphing, office expense, etc., in connection with a track buyer's business as a "rebate of commission" and contrary to the by-laws, and why stop here; would not household expenditure be regulated by this commission rule, which aims at preserving intact the track buyer's one cent per bushel revenue?

Fat for Elevator Men

From the foregoing it will be seen that the commission by-law plainly spells protection for the elevator interests, and "bone yard" for the track buyer; coercive, because it denies the track buyer the privilege of exercising such a natural impulse and business practice of engaging the best man available as his agent, employing him at his worth, or on terms commensurate with the volume of business transacted; also because through the medium of a "search letter" a member may be forced to disclose to the council of the exchange the amount of remuneration paid his agents, and divulge the cost of obtaining and maintaining his business, thus possessing his business competitors of information which would enable them, under the "commission rule" to regulate and control his business operations; illegal, because the best, and certainly the highest legal authority in the province has declared it so, and amenable to the attorney general's department, the boasts about a "voluntary" association's immunity notwithstanding. As a matter of fact the restrictive measures of this by-law concerning remuneration to country agents has never yet been enforced, but an attempt to enforce it about four years ago was the cause of nearly all the

of grain for less than one cent a bushel is a commendable one, in that it gives the commission firms a chance to live in competition with the elevator interests. At first glance the annulment of the rule would appear to be in the interests of the farmers but a thorough knowledge of the methods of the elevator concerns throws a different light on the subject. This commission of one cent per bushel is the only means a commission man has of making a living. The elevator firms are strong enough and have so many sources of income that this one cent commission is of less consequence to them. But without it applying they would soon be able to put commission firms out of business and be free to "farm the farmers" according to the dictates of their own sweet will. Coupled with this one cent per bushel proposition is another which makes it contrary to the laws of the Exchange to retain an agent at any country point unless he is paid at least \$50 per month. How this would work against the commission men and in favor of the elevator concerns is shown in the above article. When this rule was brought to the attention of the courts in 1906, the council of the old Exchange was given twenty-four hours to take the rule out of operation, which was speedily done. But the elevator interests, who then, as now, dominated the Exchange, saw a way out of their difficulties. The old Exchange charter was allowed to lapse, and a new so-called "voluntary" association was formed. The difference lies in this. The old Exchange was a chartered corporation and without question amenable to the courts, but those controlling the present Exchange claim that present legislation, does not affect them as a corporation, since they are simply a group of individuals, who voluntarily associate themselves together for the transaction of business. Several leaders of the legal fraternity have given their opinion that the present Exchange comes as much under the jurisdiction of the courts as did the old one.

The commission firms are up against a hard proposition, in that while they

desire the retainment of the one cent rule they do not want the \$50 rule. Both rules are contained in the same by-law, so that to retain one both must be retained. Until a few days ago no effort was made to enforce the \$50 rule, but the council of the Exchange have now evidently made up their minds to follow it out. The "search letter" system referred to in the article is a ruling of the council which makes it compulsory for commission firms to render accounts of their business to the council in order that this body may determine whether or not they (the commission firms) are observing the commission rule. The commission men see no reason for submitting their business transactions to men who are their business competitors, and knowing every detail of the commission firms' business, could soon put them out of business. It is probable that there will be another fight before the elevator interests are again put in their places.—Ed.

HARD LUCK ADAM

(By Grantland Rice)

Adam had no Easter hat to buy for Mrs. Eve;
Adam had no "cost-of-living" troubles to aggrrieve;
Adam had no job to hold by slaving day or night,
Adding columns—beating carpets—planning stuff to write;
Adam had no hectic cinch—played across the boards,
Everything that Nature and an idle life affords—
And yet I wouldn't exchange with him or trade my bitter cross—
He never saw a triple drive the winning run across.

Adam had no dress to buy to calm his spouse's grief—
(All that Adam had to do was go and pull a leaf)—
Back in Father Adam's day—long and long ago,
There was not an Aldrich nor a crusty Uncle Joe;
Raving politicians never raved about the land,
Double-crossing voters in a way to beat the band;
But with it all poor Adam never had a chance to dream
Of old three-hundred hitters and a pennant-winning team.

Adam living on Easy street—dreaming in the sun;
Never a policeman there to cut in on his fun;
Never had a cook around threatening to leave—
"Bridge" was not invented in the days of Mrs. Eve;
Take it up and down the line in those golden days,
Adam had it on us in a hundred different ways;
And yet with all his blessings what a dull and massive pall—
Poor old Father Adam never saw a game of ball.

OPENS BIG TRACT

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 25.—In connection with the proposed Mackenzie & Mann trans-provincial line from Stewart, B. C., to Edmonton, north of the G. T. P. route, announced several weeks ago, two features of importance have developed. Application for the charter will be made to the Dominion parliament at the approaching session, while one of the links will be the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway projected from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, if the firm is successful in its negotiations with the Alberta government to acquire the control of that charter. Other interests also seek the same franchise. A bill seeking to transfer the Waterways charter to a new company, it is expected will soon be placed before the Alberta legislature. The proposed trans-provincial railway of Mackenzie & Mann will, it is claimed, develop larger and more fertile agricultural regions than those tributary to the G. T. P. Detailed information in the possession of Mackenzie & Mann shows that there are over 1,000,000 acres of arable land in the Naas Valley alone. Mr. Lewis, the firm's engineer, who has been over the district this summer, states that easy grades can be secured. Survey parties will be placed in the field early next spring, when Mackenzie & Mann will likely place a small steamer on Meziadin lake in the Naas Valley in connection with their activities in that district.

Direct Legislation

OR

The Initiative and Referendum: What it is and why we need it

By ROBERT L. SCOTT

FOURTH ARTICLE

In our last chapter we devoted some consideration to objections which are constantly urged by opponents of **Direct Legislation**. It may seem unnecessary to the careful and conscientious investigator to reply to these but we purpose devoting a little more attention to them in order that we may convince some who are open to conviction but have commenced the investigation of the question with a preconceived bias.

We have seen that the people of Oregon, where **Direct Legislation** has become a practical fact, do not vote blindly or ignorantly upon the issues that are submitted to them, that the voters are discriminating in their choice upon all measures of public importance. Upon this point would it not be fair to say that if the people do not understand the laws which are submitted to them, and under which they are to be governed, the adoption of such laws should be delayed until the people do understand them. If the politicians propose laws so complicated and intricate that the people do not know what they mean, that very fact is conclusive proof that such laws are not badly needed. No laws should be passed in any democracy until the majority of the people are sufficiently educated to understand them and to demand them for the benefit and protection of all.

DIRECT LEGISLATION AS AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE

The influence of **Direct Legislation** as an educator can scarcely be over-estimated. When public issues are submitted to the people the people study them and devote to public affairs much the same discrimination which they exercise in the conduct of their own private business. The experience derived in Switzerland and various states of the American Union where **Direct Legislation** is in force all goes to prove that nothing has so much tended to the awakening of the public conscience and intelligence as giving the people the final word in determining the legislation under which they, and the democracy of which they are part, shall be governed. All permanent progress, in any country or any sphere, must and can come only through education.

THE MEANS OF EDUCATION

In this matter we propose that the provinces of Canada shall adopt the same method of informing and educating the people as that practised in the state of Oregon. An official pamphlet should be issued by the provincial secretary to every elector in the province at least ninety days before each election. This pamphlet should contain an exact copy of the measure or bill to be submitted to the people. Parties wishing to file arguments for or against any bill or measure should be entitled to do so. These arguments should be printed and published as part of the official pamphlet and for which the parties submitting such arguments pay their proportion of the cost of printing and publication. The cost of insertion of arguments in the Oregon official pamphlet in past elections has been approximately one hundred dollars per page. The incorporation of the official pamphlet into the scheme of **Direct Legislation** is one of the most important, and essential to the best success of the innovation. If the legislature refuses to provide this, along with the other machinery, the people can easily possess themselves of it through the **Initiative** law, by means of **Initiative** petition. It is an interesting fact that **Direct Legislation** was first actively promoted in Oregon—or at least forced into the sphere of practical politics—by business interests and machine politicians who thought they could easily control public opinion through the corrupt influence of a subservient press. The official pamphlets, to which anyone who wished to file an argument and pay the price, had access, along with other unexpected developments, completely upset the calculations of the machine element, and now the same forces are exerting every possible influence to minimize the efficiency or actually destroy the system which made the people the masters and dethroned the bosses. No more eloquent proof as to the desirability and efficacy of **Direct Legislation** in permitting the people to manage their own affairs could be advanced.

THE COST OF DIRECT LEGISLATION

The cost of government under the system of **Direct Legislation** is a point upon which those unaccustomed to its actual working ask many questions. The cost of submitting measures to the people is small. It is usually done at the general elections in the ordinary course of events and by the same officials who administer the present election laws. The cost of submitting large issues to the people is infinitesimal as compared with the cost to some large corporations of campaign funds which are spent in effecting the election of the politicians with whom the corporations are in alliance. If it pays a corporation to spend money sufficient to finance election campaigns on behalf of their favorites, will it not pay the people to spend enough money to give effective voice to the management of their own business? More money is now wasted annually in connection with the compilation of voters' lists in the province of Manitoba than would be necessary to provide the machinery for **Direct Legislation**.

This is a question often asked by those who are not willing to trust the people. Some imagine it will keep politics in a constant state of turmoil. These people forget that man is by instinct a conservative animal. Revolution and frenzy only come upon men and nations where the people have long dwelt under tyranny and oppression. Where free institutions are, men always take the course of least resistance. Men only go to dangerous extremes in the first taste of ungovernable freedom after the overthrow of despotic or oligarchic forms of government. The period after the French revolution was a natural reaction from the corruption and domination of one of the worst governments to which men have been known to submit. The result was worse tyranny—that of blood and war, of the doctrine of might is right—with the most shameful disregard for human life and human rights the world has known in the history of modern times. Safety lies in securing for the people the maximum of responsibility with the minimum of compulsion and the desire of a people to do right because they discern it to be right. This can be attained only through education. **Direct Legislation** is a most powerful educator. The people are capable of self-government. They always choose wisely upon the main question if submitted to them, after sufficient education **Direct Legislation** will give them a chance.

A LIST OF OPINIONS

Direct Legislation is not a measure advocated by a peculiar class of people of peculiar opinions. It is advocated by men of all shades of opinion and all schools of thought. Many eminent economists and politicians of widely varying opinion upon other questions unite in advocating the placing of more power and more responsibility in the hands of the people. The following is a list of opinions of prominent men culled from among many which we have not space to publish.

A. M. Fraser, Esq., Winnipeg: "I believe in **Direct Legislation**. Previous to coming to Winnipeg I lived in Switzerland where I had an opportunity of observing the system at close range, and I consider that country one of the best governed democracies in the world."

Lord Salisbury, the great English statesman, once prime minister and leader of the Conservative party: "I believe that nothing could oppose the bulwark to popular passion except an arrangement for deliberate and careful reference of any matter in dispute to the votes of the people, like the arrangements existing in the United States and Switzerland."

Francis E. Willard: "I believe in **Direct Legislation** and think it is so greatly needed that language cannot express the dire necessity under which we find ourselves. The reign of the people is the one thing my soul desires to see; the reign of the politician is a public ignominy. I also believe that **Direct Legislation** is certain to become the great political issue of the immediate future. The people are being educated by events. They are coming to see that there is no hope for reform under the existing system of voting."

Prof. Frank Parsons in *The City for the People*: "The fundamental questions are: Shall the people rule or be ruled? Shall they own the government or be owned by it? Shall the laws passed and put in force be what the people want, or what the politicians and monopolists want? **Direct Legislation** answers these questions in favor of the people, and it is the only thing that can answer them in that way, except a miraculous conversion of the politicians to wisdom and angelhood."

Prof. Lecky Conservative member of British parliament, and author of *History of European Morals*: "The **Referendum** would have the immense advantage of disentangling issues, separating one great question from the many minor questions with which it may be mixed. Confused or blended issues are among the greatest political dangers of our time. The experience of Switzerland and America shows that when the **Referendum** takes root in a country, it takes political questions to an immense degree, out of the hands of the wire-pullers and makes it possible to decide them mainly, though perhaps not wholly, on their merits without producing a change of government or of party predominance."

Gov. Charles N. Herried of South Dakota: "Since the **Referendum** has been a part of our constitution, we have had no charter-mongers or railroad speculators, no wildcat schemes submitted to our legislatures. Formerly our time was occupied by speculative schemes of one kind and another, but now these people do not press their schemes on the legislature, and hence there is no necessity for having recourse to the **Referendum**."

Senator Bourne of Oregon: "The public servant who will not trust the people should not be trusted by the people."

Wendell Phillips: "Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race. At the same time you secure, not perfect institutions, not necessarily good ones, but the best institutions possible while human nature is the basis and only material to build with."

Sir Francis Adams, British Minister to Berne, Switzerland, states: "The **Referendum** has struck root and expanded wherever it has been introduced, and no serious politician of any party would now think of attempting its abolition. The Conservatives who violently opposed its introduction became its earnest supporters when they found that it undoubtedly enacted as a drag upon hastily and radical law-making."

"Under the influence of **Direct Legislation** a profound change has come over parliament and the people. The net result has been a great tranquilizing of public life."—Pres. Numa Droz, of Switzerland.

The Wisconsin Progressive Platform

Those who believe in the orderly constitutional and peaceable restoration of the government to the people and making it at all times responsive to the real sovereign power of a democratic republic, will find in the recent platform adopted by the Republican party of Wisconsin one of the best political manifestoes for immediate practical advance that has been given to the public. The principle demands of this platform are as follows:

The initiative, referendum and recall, second choice primaries, anti-lobby law; graduated income tax, employers liability law, ad valorem taxation of corporations; physical valuation of railways, and more stringent regulation of them, national conservation of national resources; regulation of work hours for women and children.

The platform also denounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff act and opposes ship subsidies. It points out the important fact that the railway bill was changed by the progress from a menace to a benefit, but that it should be further amended.

The trust plan is highly significant as it really creates new classification of combination. The Sherman act was never intended to operate against labor unions and farmers co-operative associations. It is framed to meet a widespread demand of the people to reach abuses on the part of public utilities, and great industrial combinations of capital. It has been seized upon by reactionaries for the purpose of destroying labor unions.

The platform contains an admirable demand that the postal savings bank law shall be amended in order to prevent concentration of postal savings in large centres, and they are used by the great corporations and banking interests of Wall Street. This is a most important demand as every patriot who calls to mind the insurance exposures which came to light at the time of the Armstrong committee's investigations must admit.

It further rightly holds that: "Exceptional conditions in Alaska require that the Federal government should construct, own and operate the railroads, docks and steamship lines necessary to the opening up of Alaskan coal fields and other natural resources."

Wisconsin to-day is in the very van of the States in demanding legislation that will meet the people in reality as well as in theory, the sovereign power, and in which the governments concern for the well-being of the people is a paramount consideration of the dominant parties.

This enviable position is chiefly due to the disinterested and lofty patriotism, the courage and ability of one man, Robert M. LaFollette. He has stood for the people like a stone wall. He has won their battles against odds that would have crushed and overwhelmed a man not strong in the courage inspired by moral enthusiasm and loyalty to duty. When he came upon the political stage he found his State government the bondsman of public service corporations and other privileged interests. The people's supposed representatives were the truckling servitors of corporate wealth. He opened war against corrupt privilege and was admonished by those in power that if he continued his attacks on entrenched and lawless wealth he would be relegated to private life and be kept there. He refused to bow down to the political mentors and be good. Therefore he was banished from public life and kept for years in retirement. The machine determined that he should never again enter public life, unless he was willing to "be reasonable." He appealed year after year to the people and systematically educated the intellectual and conscience side of the Wisconsin electorate, until he became more powerful than the money-controlled machine and the experienced bosses who manipulated it. He was elected Governor, in spite of the opposition of the United States senators, the corporations and the machine politicians. Later he was sent to the United States senate, but not until he had inaugurated his great reform program looking to the overthrow of corrupt corporate wealth and its political machine.

When he arrived at Washington it was expected that he would become less radical, but here again he stood invincible for honest government and the people's rights. The administration was too beholden to the interests to show him any

favours. Ten thousands of people imagined that Mr. Roosevelt would make him a cabinet official if he would accept a portfolio, and if not, that he would certainly make him one of his close counsellors; but in this way they were disappointed. Mr. Roosevelt was a "practical man." He chose for his official family Root and Cortelyou, Knox, Bonaparte and men of their ilk, who were high in the favor of Wall Street, and the great public service corporations. When he wanted to consult a Wisconsin senator, he sent for Mr. Spooner, the arch-enemy of Senator LaFollette, a man who stood as high in the favor of the corporations as did Senators Lodge, Aldrich or Knox. This treatment by Mr. Roosevelt greatly heartened the representatives of the corrupt regime in Wisconsin.

Mr. Taft followed Roosevelt's example in his treatment of Senator LaFollette.

The enemies of popular sovereignty soon came to see that their hope lay in destroying the corruptible tribune of the people, and a deep laid plan was made by the corporate interests to end the political career of this formidable and incorruptible statesman. Money was literally poured into the state, to be spent like water in order to defeat him in the late primaries. The administration lent aid and comfort to his enemies and no stone was left unturned to compass his overthrow. It is estimated that not less than two hundred thousand dollars was spent against him. In spite of the fact that the direct primaries had done away with party conventions, a make-believe convention was held in June by the machine politicians. President Taft sent a telegram of felicitation to the Wisconsin Republicans assembled in convention, and Vice-president Sherman who was present, stated that he was sent there by President Taft. This fake convention endorsed the tariff and the Taft administration, but entirely ignored Senator LaFollette.

Meanwhile the senator's long and faithful service in the people's behalf had undermined his health, and when the campaign opened he was not able to make a single speech. His entire expenses for the campaign was \$5,500; yet when the people registered their votes on September sixth, the result amazed friends and foes alike. Senator LaFollette received 102,000 majority, carried every one of the seventy-one counties of the state and winning a majority of 40,000 over the combined votes of the administration Republicans, the Democrats and the Socialists.

The power of the corruptionists and the machine was broken and the splendid progressive platform adopted the last week in September was the natural outcome of this long, often discouraging, but finally victorious struggle of the intrepid leader whose example should be a perpetual inspiration to genuine patriots and lovers of justice and popular sovereignty everywhere. He has been one of the principal John the Baptists of the new democratic renaissance.—Twentieth Century.

CANADA'S GROWTH

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of Nov. 25 said: "Contemplating the adoption of some of this government's improved census-taking methods in connection with its next census, the Canadian government has sent to Washington E. S. MacPhail, of the census bureau of Canada, to consult with Director Durand regarding the operations of the American census bureau. The two officials have been in conference during the past two days. Mr. MacPhail said today that according to the official estimates the next Canadian census, which will be taken in June, 1911, will show a population of about 8,000,000. This would be an increase of 2,700,000 or about 50 per cent. over the figures for 1901. 'We hope,' said Mr. MacPhail, 'that a large percentage of the increase will be shown to be on account of American immigration.'"

VERY KIND INDEED

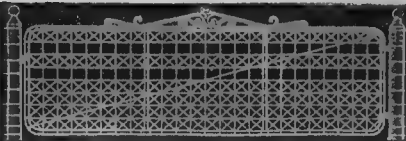
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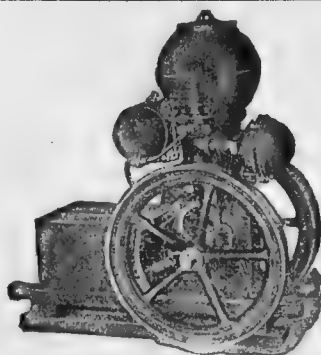
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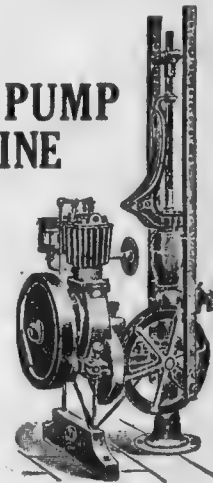
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Manitoba Teachers in Britain

Continued from Page 8

magistrates and councillors, received the party in the City Chambers where afternoon tea was served, and a visit was afterwards paid to the Museum. But space forbids that I dwell much longer here, though one would like to linger in St. Giles' Cathedral, and wander through the historic Greyfriar's churchyard. In the evening, another reception was given us by the chairman of the school board; Sir Edward Perrott, the president of the merchants' company; Mr. Gulland, the liberal whip; Mr. Murray and a number of other prominent ladies and gentlemen. This was one of the most enjoyable evenings spent in the old land. It was amusing to hear one Scottish gentleman exclaim of the visitors, "Why they are all Scotch, at least most of them have Scotch names." While on the other hand one of our Manitoba girls was heard to say, "They are just like Canadians, it is like being at home."

Stirling Castle

The following morning we were the guests of the Thomas Nelson & Sons Publishing Co., who provided a special train to take us to Stirling and Dunfermline. Standing on the Castle rock at Stirling we looked out over a scene that is not surpassed in beauty by anything we saw in Scotland. For broad extended far beneath the varied realms of fair Monteith, and the beautiful Carse of Stirling while the wandering forth in its meanderings, only heightened the charm of the scene. From the Castle walls we saw within a radius of two miles eight of the battlefields that are famous in Scottish history, and in fancy we could see again, the plaided warriors of the North marching in from their mountain fortresses, with the long, light, swinging step, that is learned only on the heather; see the flashing claymores, and hear the bray of the great war-pipe as it urged them to the charge. "Thick beat the rapid notes, as when, the mustering hundreds shake the glen." Falkirk where heroic Wallace saw the stubborn ranks of his spearmen broken by the English cloth-yard shaft; Bannockburn, where Bruce overcame the English host, and won his country's independence; Sauchieburn where a rebellious son triumphed over the weak James III; Sheriffmuir where the forces of the "old Pretender" went down to defeat; all were interestingly recalled, as the sites were pointed out by the guides.

The Famous Abbey

Returning to Dunfermline, the afternoon was spent in a visit to the magnificent Carnegie Baths, and afterwards the famous Abbey where lie the bones of so many of the Scottish kings and queens. The tomb of Malcolm and Margaret was shown us, as well as that of Robert the Bruce, and to crown the day, tea was served in the beautiful Pittencreeff glen. There are some places that have to be seen to be appreciated and this is one of them. I cannot describe its enchanting beauty. It was a very happy and contented if rather a tired party of teachers that returned to Edinburgh in the evening.

The following day a trip was made to Loch Lomond. The morning was beautiful and the sail up the Loch was delightful but the afternoon proved wet and gray, as sometimes happens even on, "The bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond."

On Saturday we had to be on the wing again, and it was with a sigh of regret that we bade good-bye to our Scottish hosts and to Scotland. For somehow the gray old land had gripped even the lightest of us, and we began to understand a little of the feeling that inspired those exquisitely beautiful lines of Stevenson's when he cries—

"Be it given to me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of home; to hear again the call,
To hear round the graves of the martyrs,
The pee-wees crying
And, hear no more at all."

Carlisle was the next point in our wanderings. Here we received a royal welcome. The homes of the best people were thrown open to the visitors, and two delightful days were spent in the ancient and famous Border City. It will be long indeed, before the Canadians forget the hospitality of the people of Carlisle.

Windermere next and the famous Lake Country of England. From Bowness

pier to Ambleside by steamer, through the most beautiful part of Lake Windermere, thence by coach by way of Rhydal to Grassmere, then over Red Bank to Skelwith, thence over Owen Fell to view Elter Water, Langdale. Langdale Pike to Yewdale and Coulston, and on from there by train to Barrow to accept two days more of the most generous English hospitality.

Space does not permit on my dwelling on the beauty of the English Lakes. But two pictures stand out very clearly in my memory, of our trip to the old land. One is the view from Stirling Rock, the other the English Lakes. No wonder that poets were born here, Wordsworth, Coleridge and the other Lake poets surely drank from the very fountain head of inspiration, in this poetic district.

At Barrow

At Barrow as I have said we were received with open arms. The mayor and council had made elaborate preparations for their guests. A reception in the City Hall; a visit to the Vickers Maxim works, the steel works, and pulp works fully occupied the morning. While luncheon on the beautiful grounds of Furness Abbey, and a drive to Biggars Bank caused the afternoon to speed all too quickly. In the evening a dance was given by the mayor in the Town Hall and the last night in England, will be a night long remembered by the Manitobians. But all good things must come to an end, and next morning found the party en route for Liverpool to commence their long journey home.

Homeward Bound

On the 25th Aug. we embarked on the good ship Tunisian. The voyage was pleasant even if a little rough weather at the beginning did lead many of our number to lean over the rail and gaze earnestly if not pensively on the tumbling sea. Unfortunately two members of our party were taken ill with diphtheria, and

in the south there lingers more of the old feudal spirit. The landed interests are supreme, and though the imperial spirit may be no stronger there it is more insistent. In the north we saw more of industrial England, where life is more eager, and men carry themselves with a more aggressive swing. I heard on every hand, that drinking though still common is much less so than it was twenty years ago, I think perhaps that this is particularly true of Scotland. At least such was my own conclusion, and such was the idea I received from men with whom I discussed the question. More than one told me that it is a result of Lloyd-George's budget. If that be so, evidently, there is a price beyond which the thrifty Scot is not prepared to go, even for his morning dram. But I also observed and heard on every side, that people do not attend church as regularly as they used to do. The church has to a great extent lost its hold upon the masses, and to-day does not fill the place it used to hold in the life of the nation. Doubtless a remedy will be found that will correct this, but in the meantime it is bad.

Annexation Bogey

One thing that amazed me was the frequency with which we were asked of the likelihood of Canada throwing in her lot with the United States, or declaring her independence. Though we assured them that it was only in the old country that we had heard such pernicious doctrines, the feeling that one of these things will happen seemed to prevail. In speaking at one or two of our gatherings I never failed to point out that when British regular and stalwart Canadian stood shoulder to shoulder and died side by side on the African veldt they sealed their kinship as brothers in blood and loyal sons of the Empire.

There are writers to-day who are fond of describing the British as a decadent race. We saw no signs of decadence; true there is great poverty and wretched-

ness in the slums of the great cities. But the slums are after all not the whole country, and much is being done to-day to improve the conditions in these localities. Throbbing industry, verile life, steady progress, marked what we saw of the Mother country, and we came away with the feeling that she is yet far from the zenith.

"Lord God of Hosts be with us yet
Lest we forget; lest we forget."

And now I have nearly done. The teachers enjoyed their holiday. But if a pleasant holiday was all we gained, then our long journey was taken in vain. I think however, we came back with a knowledge of the homeland which we never had before, with a broader sympathy for and a better understanding of our kin in the Motherland. With a deeper knowledge of, and a greater devotion to duty than we have had before, with a greater reverence for the past, and a brighter hope for the future; with a deeper pride of race without which no nation can excell. We will be better Britons and better Canadians because of this visit to the cradle of the race, and above all better teachers because of the broader outlook which we had this summer. And so we are contented to return to the great Western land whose lure is in the blood, for are not we of this nation in the making.

"I am content with Canada, and ask
No fairer land than has been given me,
No greater joy, no more inspiring task,
Than to upbuild and share her destiny."

My lord, "the carriage waits without!"
"Without what, thou base varlet—
without what?"
"Without horses, my lord—it is the
automobile."

OUR OTTAWA SERVICE

Our readers will notice that we are now getting a special and direct service from the House of Commons, independent of all political papers. THE GUIDE has a special correspondent in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, who will devote his attention to supplying news of interest to Western farmers. A careful account will also be taken of the attitude and votes of Western members on vital Western questions. It is due to Western farmers that they should know what their representatives are doing at Ottawa. For this reason we have our own independent representative.

had to be left behind at the Canadian quarantine station, much to the regret of the others. Regret however was mingled with thankfulness, that the whole party was not quarantined. Not much sleep visited the eyes of the Manitoba teachers the night we stopped at Grosse Isle. This unfortunate occurrence was the only thing, that marred the pleasure of the trip and in truth it was serious enough.

On arriving at Montreal, we found the same train, and crew waiting in readiness to carry us back to Winnipeg which we reached safely on the evening of Sept. 4th.

Impressions Received

In closing just a word as to some of the impressions we carried away. Perhaps the thing that struck us first was the beauty of the whole country. The vivid green of field and hedgerow, the well kept roads, the stately trees, the houses, white-walled and red-roofed, in striking contrast with the green surroundings; the wealth and variety of color everywhere. All appealed to the Canadian eye, as so different from the unbroken expanse of our, "far flung fenceless prairies". Canada can boast higher mountains, wider plains, broader rivers, and scenery on a more magnificent scale, but for simple beauty, it is difficult to surpass that of the home land.

Again we were struck with the hospitality and friendliness of the people. Western people pride themselves on their open-handed generosity, but we had to go home to learn what is meant in its fullness by the expression, "the rare old gift of hospitality." No trouble was too great when undertaken on our behalf; no expense was too burdensome; in a word nothing was too good for these kin from beyond the seas.

We could not but be struck too, with what seemed to us as a difference between the people of the South and East of England compared with the people of the North, and of the Scottish Lowlands.

ness in the slums of the great cities. But the slums are after all not the whole country, and much is being done to-day to improve the conditions in these localities. Throbbing industry, verile life, steady progress, marked what we saw of the Mother country, and we came away with the feeling that she is yet far from the zenith.

"The old nursing mother's not hoary yet,
There's sap in the ancient tree,
She lifteth a bosom of glory yet
Through the mists to the sun and the sea
Fair as the queen of Love, fresh from the foam

Or a star in a dark cloud set
Ye may blazon her shame ye may leap at
her name

But there's life in the old land yet."

It is impossible to compare the two countries England and Canada. The one so old and established; the other so new and in the making. In the old land, tradition everywhere, everywhere the past, with its mistakes and its lessons and its achievements, urging and crying them on. Perhaps they reverence the past too much, are too much afraid to disturb its sacred dust, but with patient Saxon spirit, slow it may seem in our eyes, they are pressing on toward the goal, and are still the leading nation of the world.

The Canadian Outlook

With us it is different. Cut off from the past and its traditions, with no history to speak of; in our new land we look forward to the future, to a great future. On all sides we hear it calling. In our dreams, we see the trackless wilderness, converted into yellowing wheat fields; we see long lines of railways, stretching away, East and West and North and South, we hear the whirr of machinery, as great factories spring into existence; cities that will outlive the ancient splendor of Carthage and Greece and Rome, spring out of the future. And young and full of vigor and life and hope

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Co-operative News

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MEETING

The farmers of Broderick, Sask., held their first co-operative meeting on November 5. The meeting was to have taken place in the store and warehouse of Mr. Gruenrud, but owing to the large turnout of members the town hall was put in order for the assemblage.

The speakers of the evening were: Hon. P. M. Henricks, of Outlook, and W. J. H. Traynor, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd.

At the close of the speaking, which lasted something over two hours, the following were elected officers of Broderick Branch for the ensuing year: President, P. M. Henricks; vice-president, John Bennett, J.P.; secretary-treasurer, Lyon Findlater; directors, Hans Anderson, Ben Gruenrud, W. H. Libbutt, E. Wightman and Wm. Ross.

At this juncture the meeting was on the point of breaking up when the manager of the hotel came forward, announcing the pleasant news that the use of the hall to the Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., was free, as it ever would be in the future for meetings of that organization, if not otherwise occupied, and that he hoped all would retain their places until served with lunch, which was immediately forthcoming in the shape of choice sandwiches, cake, hot coffee, etc.

This concluded one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of farmers ever held in this section. It is stated the membership of the branch is 142, and that similar virogous organizations exist, surrounding all stations from and including Outlook to the Elbow.

CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION

"Co-operation and Education" formed the theme of an address delivered by Mr. D. J. Shackleton at the Nelson Co-operative Society's jubilee celebrations, Scotland.

Mr. Shackleton said the pioneers of the movement had to struggle hard against tremendous opposition and much criticism. Many changes had taken place since the co-operative movement first started. Long before the State had realized its responsibilities the co-operative movement had begun its evening classes, and along with the mechanics' institutes of thirty or forty years ago, they were the means of giving what was now looked upon as secondary education. Even now, when the State had begun to realize its responsibilities, the co-operative movement was not going to drop its educational work. The latest kind of education which they expected the co-operative movement to help on was that of giving their young men an opportunity of a university education. Though they could not expect them to go to the university to receive it, they could bring the university men down to them. Under the Workers' Educational Association, helped on by the co-operative and the trade union movements, they were providing today in some 1,500 cases education of a distinctly university type. This would make the power of the workers far greater than it ever had been up to now, for they would be making them equal to what were known as the governing classes of the country, and they were going to make the people, as far as they could, the real governing classes. Pleading for a greater recognition of the women's work in the movement, Mr. Shackleton incidentally referred to his Women's Enfranchisement Bill. He said that that was only to the women. When they could carry a second reading of a Women's Enfranchisement Bill in the House of Commons by a majority of 109 it was a sign of the times.

AMALGAMATION

Mr. John Houston, at a recent meeting held in Glasgow, addressed the educational committee of St. George Society on the subject of "Amalgamation." The following is taken from "The Scottish Co-operator."

Amalgamation is in the air at present. Societies are considering the ques-

tion more or less tentatively, it is true, but still considering it; and it was fitting that the educational committee of St. George Society—a society which has at the present time a committee endeavoring to draft a scheme of amalgamation—should begin their winter's educational work by a lecture on "Amalgamation." Mr. T. Miller (chairman of the educational committee) presided, and was accompanied by Mr. John Houston, who was the lecturer of the evening.

The chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to the committee which had recently drafted a scheme for amalgamation. This scheme, drafted by men who were supposed to represent the wisdom of the movement, had not received the support of any society. He contended that the methods of twenty years ago were not sufficient for today. The industrial revolution which was going on all around them had affected not only production but distribution, and co-operators would recognize this and adopt modern methods.

Mr. Houston then delivered his lecture. On rising, he was received with applause. He did not intend to deal with a scheme of amalgamation—that was a job too big for him. He intended merely to touch on the general principles of the subject. In some things the movement was weak. "It was weak in so far as there were people inside the ranks who were there for what they could get out of it, and not for any love they had for its principles. These people required to be taught that they had duties to perform as well as benefits to receive, and to wisely consider the claims which the better conditions of labor had on their conception of what was right. This might not appear strictly in keeping with the subject, but he liked to put the principles as a test of any proposal for the consolidation of the movement. Amalgamation was a principle identical with co-operation. The proposal to unite several parts which had a common affinity into one whole was itself reasonable; and the difficulty was to justify the present state of matters in Glasgow from any co-operative standpoint, while it was wasteful and unbusiness-like. Indeed, from the want of uniformity in their methods and the individualistic character of their trading, they were more in accord with that competitive method to which co-operation was supposed to be opposed. Amalgamation would remove this inconsistency, it would effect a saving from an economic point of view, it would co-ordinate the work of the societies and prevent waste and overlapping, it would ensure uniformity of method, and it would ensure a uniform dividend. At present the seeming gain of one society at the expense of another was in reality a weakness, for, as in nature, if one member suffered then the whole body felt the pain. The need for action was urgent, not only for putting an end to the anomalies mentioned and vindicating co-operation from the charge of dissension, but for the purpose of endowing it with greater power and enabling it to accomplish greater triumphs. A wider outlook and greater elevation of principle would commend it to the support of many who hitherto have kept aloof because of the narrow commercial lines on which it has been run. Opposition to amalgamation was to be looked for. The timid and fearful they had always with them, and the most liberal mind deep down had conservative leanings on some matters almost impossible to eradicate. Many, again, refuse to give the matter the slightest consideration; but, fortunately, there were others who were only too anxious to make the movement more fully correspond with the name by which it was designated. In any case, no matter from what point of view it was approached, there could be no justification for its rejection without consideration, and such a step was likely to have the effect of restricting further progress, and might be of irremediable injury to the movement. He would be loath to contemplate failure in the

efforts being made to this end, but even in failure it was to be remembered that it was not by material results only that such efforts were to be judged. The qualities they possessed and exercised, the motives that inspired even in seeming failure, found a sure and lasting reward.

DUTY OF CO-OPERATORS

"The Scottish Co-operator" has the following to say about the duty of co-operators:

Co-operators must recognize that upon them is placed a special duty in the education of public opinion in all that affects economic and social conditions. If they allow their movement to become merely another factor in the competitive struggle, and without the inspiration of great social and economic reforms, they will condemn it to futility, and they will be beaten in the struggle. Unless they give their members an inspiration and an ideal, they will, in a short time, find that they have only got those who are connected with the movement for what they can get out of it. Even from that point of view they ought to see the folly of taking too narrow a view of their work, for by so doing they are only helping to buttress up the capitalistic system, not only in commerce and industry, but in government. An enlightened selfishness should compel them to enlarge their mental horizon.

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Farm and Field

SEED SELECTION

(By Prof. W. Brodrick, of the Manitoba Agricultural College)

There are a great many factors which affect in many ways the yield of our farm crops. Some are within the control of the farmer, others he has no influence over.

The condition of the soil, of course, is a very important factor in the production of farm crops. Much of the success of the crop depends not only on the amount of fertility or plant food in the soil, but a great deal depends on the availability of that plant food for the use of the plants. This is influenced a great deal by the system of farming followed, and also by the amount of cultivation to which the land is subjected.

Condition of the Soil

A great deal also depends on the physical conditions of the soil. It must be porous to allow a free circulation of air about the plants, but also compact enough to prevent becoming dried out.

Heat and moisture are as essential in the production of farm crops as plant food. Hence the season with its varying degrees of heat and moisture has a marked influence on the crop. Extremely dry seasons tend to reduce the yield on account of an insufficiency of moisture in the soil; moisture being very essential for the reason that all the food which the plant uses in its growth is absorbed in a dilute form. Wet seasons are often detrimental to the crop in many ways. Extreme wet in the spring of the year tends to retard the development of the crop by keeping the soil at a low temperature and thereby retarding the germination of the seed. Excessive moisture later in the season often does serious injury to the crop by encouraging the development of various fungus diseases, as rusts, smuts, blights, etc.

The Seed

Making an allowance, however, for these various factors which control to a limited degree the yields of our farms, there is still another factor which exerts a strong influence on the crop. That is the seed. That factor is very much within the farmer's own hands. If he be content to use immature, undeveloped seed of low vitality, he must be content with small, undeveloped crops.

The general vigor and productiveness of a crop may be maintained, and to a certain extent increased, by paying careful attention to the quality of seed used. The seed used for our grain and general farm crops should be selected from only those crops which show a decided tendency towards vigor and productiveness. Such characteristics are as truly transmitted from plant to plant through the seed, as like characteristics are transmitted from parents to offspring in the case of animals.

Investigations which have been carried on during recent years in the systematic selection of the seeds of grain and other farm crops have clearly demonstrated the fact, that greatly increased yields could be secured by careful selection of the seed.

The growing on Canadian farms of seed improved by selection promises to be a very remunerative occupation. The increased yields which are obtained by using this improved seed are bound to create a large demand for seed of high quality. Farmers of the Western provinces who have clean farms will do well to take up this work of seed selection. They will, in that way, create a supply of home grown seed of high quality, which will find a ready market in their own localities.

The advantages of using home grown seeds are many. Seed from plants which have been thoroughly acclimated is bound to produce plants which are hardier and more vigorous than seed which has been produced under very different climatic conditions.

The belief seems to be common that a change of seed is necessary every few years. Under some conditions this practice may be advantageous, but, as a rule, it is to be condemned. Generally speaking, much better results can be obtained by keeping the old and well tried varieties, which have been found to be suitable to any particular locality.

By following up a careful system of

selection of the seed from year to year that tendency for the crop to "run out" will soon be overcome. Seed only from plants which show a strong tendency toward vigor and productiveness should be used. Attention should also be paid to the screenings of the seed. All small and inferior seed should be removed, and only the largest and best developed seed should be kept for seeding purposes.

The history of the young plant is such, that in its early life, until it gets a proper hold on the soil, it must depend on the food stored up in the seed for its surplus of nourishment. It is very essential then, that the seed be large and well filled with food that the young plant gets a good start in life.

The Work of Selection

The work of selection in the case of grain crops can be done best just before harvesting or when the grain is still standing. At this season a few hours is sufficient to select a fairly large quantity of the best heads from the largest and most vigorous plants in the crop. The best plan is to walk right through the crop, in doing the selecting, as in that way you can find the best plants and secure the best heads obtained.

To obtain the best results it is essential that this selected seed be sown on the best soil on the farm. It should be rich in fertility and in a good state of cultivation. The seed should be sown thinly. If sown with a drill it is a good plan to stop every alternate spout. This thin sowing will induce the individual plants to "stool out" and develop into strong vigorous plants.

Then before harvesting, again select from this improved grain a quantity of heads for the following year's sowing. By keeping up this systematic selection from year to year, it will soon be noticed that the general vigor of the crop will be greatly improved and the yield greatly increased.

DRY FARMED GRAIN FROM A MILLER'S STANDPOINT

(By Leman P. Wood, Manager Russell-Miller Co., Billings, Mont.)

The farmer and the miller are mutually interested in the production of wheat. It is impossible for one to succeed without the co-operation of the other so as to produce the largest yield of wheat from which the best quality of flour can be produced. When the hum of the threshing machine begins in the fall the careful miller begins anew to analyze the wheat offered for his next season's supply. The raising of wheat in the dry farmed sections of the West has brought an unfamiliar variety, and many millers, without testing it carefully, have allowed themselves to become prejudiced against it on account of its appearance, as much of it has a shriveled and shrunken kernel. It greatly resembles the wheat raised in the older settled sections of the country during exceptionally dry seasons.

To make good flour the millers must have wheat of the requisite gluten content, and, furthermore, the gluten should be of the right quality for bread-making purposes. Do the wheats grown by dry farming methods possess such qualities? Briefly answered, yes, when the land is properly tilled and the best varieties of hard wheat grown.

To determine the milling value of any wheat there are four questions to be answered, namely: What kind of flour will it make? Will it yield sufficient flour to be milled profitably? Can it be bought at a price to be milled at a profit? And will there be sufficient of it to warrant its use?

The first question is, "What kind of flour will it make?" In determining the flour quality of wheat, it is necessary to first find out the quality and quantity of gluten which it contains, for upon the gluten depends the bread-making power of the flour. It is characteristic of all grains grown with a restricted amount of moisture to contain more protein or gluten and less starch than when the grain is grown under similar conditions, but with an abundant or excessive amount of moisture. That is, pound for pound the dry-farmed wheat is richer in gluten than that produced where larger amounts of water are available.

Numerous analysis of wheats and other grains grown with varying amounts of water have shown that beyond a certain point additional water makes a soft, starchy wheat. The quality of the wheat as hard or soft can be greatly influenced by control of the water supply. Water is the medium or vehicle for transporting the nitrogen and mineral compounds from the soil to the plant. With a large amount of water these food materials are excessively diluted, and hence the plant is fed on thin ration, while on the other hand, with less water, the plant food is more concentrated and the fresh crop feeds upon a strong ration.

Gluten Contents of Wheat

In the case of the dry farmed wheat, the crop has a larger amount of food and in a more concentrated form at its disposal, and as a result a grain is grown richer in the more valuable nutrients, as gluten or protein. In short, nature puts into the dry farmed wheat practically the same amount of valuable building material that she does in the "wet farmed" wheat, but as the water causes a greater number of pounds to be produced of the "wet farmed" wheat, it follows that the essential building materials are in a more concentrated form in the dry farmed wheat, hence the result, stronger and more glutenous wheat. After a certain point is reached additional water causes a starchy development or a diluting of the gluten with the starch. Starch growth may also be produced by other causes, as inherited characteristics.

In the past year I have examined a great many hundreds of samples of both irrigated and dry farmed wheat and have had several hundred samples tested by our wheat and flour inspector, T. W. Gannon.

In reply to an inquiry Mr. Gannon wrote me as follows:

"I am very much impressed with what I have tested and find dry farmed wheat very much superior to irrigated wheat from a flour quality standpoint; it has a much better quality of gluten and will produce a higher quantity and quality of bread than the other."

Record of the Tests

The record of the samples I have had Mr. Gannon test shows that the dry farmed wheat runs more uniform in quality and quantity of gluten than the irrigated wheat. The dry farmed wheat runs from 35 to 47 per cent. of good quality of gluten, with the exception of one sample. Some of the irrigated wheat runs up to 44 per cent., and others as low as 30 per cent. In some the quality was good, while in others it was very poor. All in all, we could use every sample of dry farmed wheat that was tested, but had to reject quite a lot of the irrigated wheat that was offered. The samples tested were not selected but were taken from the market's offerings.

Bread Making Value

It should be frankly stated that while dry farmed wheats are rich in gluten, it does not always follow that the gluteins of all such wheats are necessarily of the best quality for bread making purposes. Just what varieties will eventually prove the best producers of quality in flour remains to be determined, and in solving this the farmer and the miller should co-operate. Some wheats raised by either dry or wet farming methods do not make good bread flours. In judging the quality of the flour the housewife is the final arbiter. Wheat must be grown from which, when milled, the housewife can make good bread—no matter what the name of the wheat.

Milling Yields

The second question is, "Will it yield sufficient flour to be milled profitably?" The answer is, yes. When a miller talks of yields he means the amount of wheat required to make a given quantity of flour. Some millers seem to think that if they can get a barrel of flour from the least number of pounds of wheat that they are the greatest millers. Such is conceded to be a mistake by good millers. In the great milling states of Minnesota and the Dakotas the successful millers are satisfied if they can make a barrel of flour from four bushels and thirty to forty pounds of average wheat, and the miller who grinds dry farmed wheat can do nearly as well as that.

Prices and Profits

Question No. 3 is "Can it be bought at a price to be milled at a profit?" Local conditions and transportation largely govern this. As with any other staple, the price of dry farmed wheat must be governed by the world's markets. The

miller who buys it cannot afford to pay more than it is worth to him, and if he does not pay enough he will find his competitor getting his supplies. While in some instances the price the farmer receives may seem too low, on account of freight rates, it must be remembered that dry farming is opening up a large section of country from which, as yet, the volume of traffic is comparatively small.

The dry farmer must expect to have his wheat graded and sell it on such grading. All dry farmed wheat is not No. 1, by any means, and the fellow who hasn't No. 1 shouldn't expect the top price. Also there is more dockage in dry farmed wheat, as there are many more small grains in it which necessarily must be wasted in cleaning it. The miller cannot afford to pay full price for the wheat that he cannot grind. The farmer should clean his wheat at home or expect the miller to take dockage enough to pay the cost of doing the farmer's work for him.

Future Supply

The fourth question is "Will there be sufficient of it to warrant its use?" The millions of acres now lying idle which are capable of raising good crops by dry farming methods are sufficient answer. The pessimists will tell you that these lands will not raise good crops, but the pessimist said, years ago that railroads couldn't be run across the Western prairies, as there was no wood with which to fire the engines. When the need arises the Lord always sends some man to teach others how to take care of that need. He sent us a Hill to show us the way to the desert; now He has sent us a camel (Campbell) to carry us into it.

Varieties to be Grown

In the selection of the varieties of wheat to be grown, the farmer, like any other business man, must first find out what he can best produce and what he has a market for, in order to get the best results for his labors. I strongly urge upon all interested in dry farming lands the importance of early learning what are the best bread wheats and then to produce those wheats under the best dry farming conditions. I am not prepared as yet to advise what these best varieties are, other than strong hard wheats with gluteins that impart quality in bread making. So far, the Turkey red winter wheat has proven a valuable acquisition and an effort should be made, wherever conditions warrant, to extend its production by dry farming methods.

I wish to give credit to Prof. Harry Snyder, chemist of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., for the valued assistance given in the preparation of this paper. Much of the chemistry stated here has been furnished by him, and many of the conclusions drawn are based on data he gave me.

Co-operation of the Millers

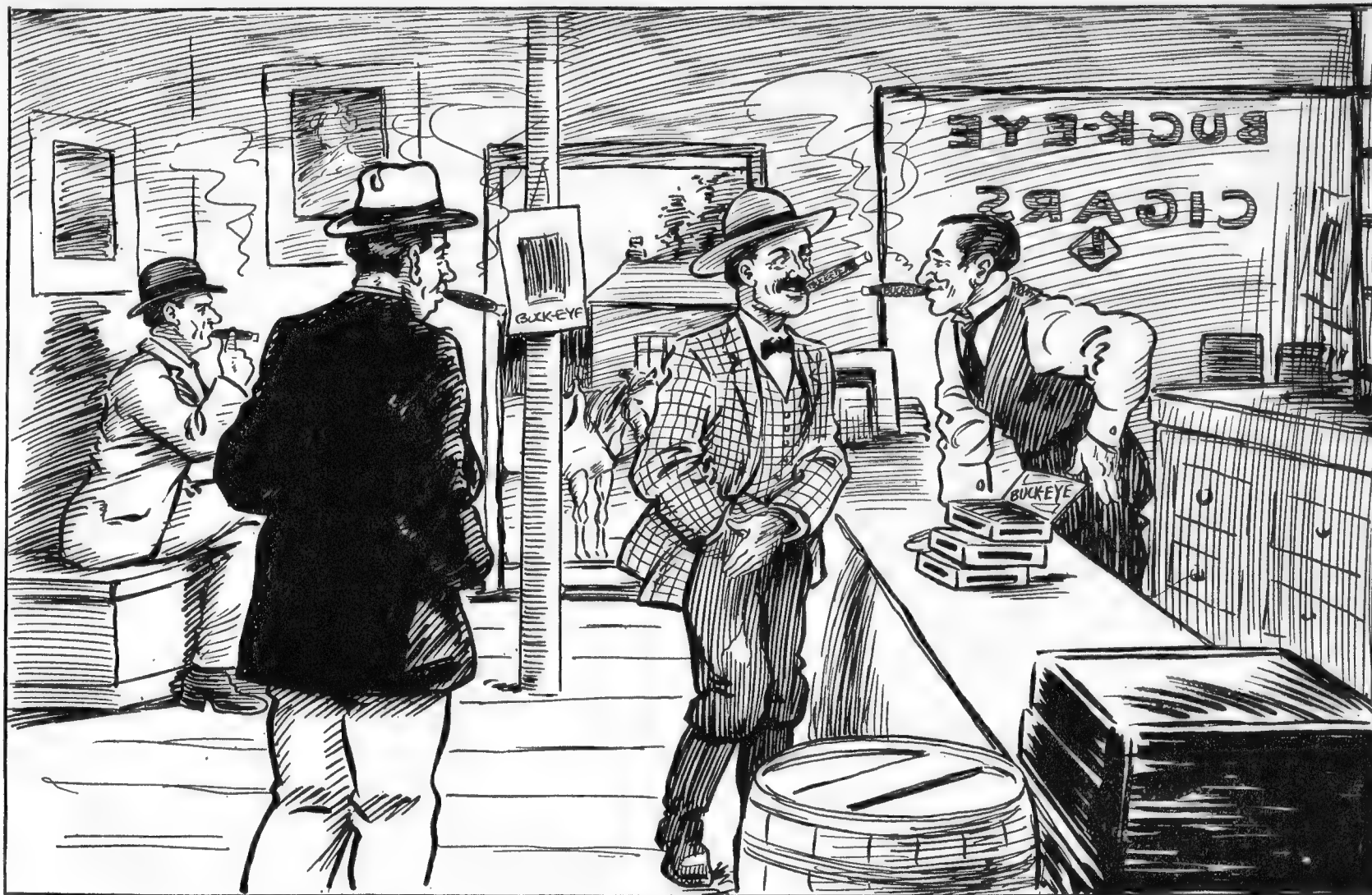
The company with which I am associated, the Russell-Miller Milling Co., has recently completed and has in operation at Billings, Mont., a thoroughly modern brick, steel and concrete flour mill, and we are glad to use dry farmed wheats when they come up to our standards. We will be glad to co-operate with any farmer or association in encouraging the growth of more, and where possible, better dry land wheat. We believe that any responsible milling firm will be glad to do likewise.

In conclusion, this may be said of dry farmed wheat: It is rich in gluten. It produces a flour from which bread can be made rich in gluten or protein. Such bread has a high food value, as it contains a goodly supply of the most valuable of all nutrients, the material that is the most expensive and the most valuable for the support of life. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the dry farmed wheats are among the most valuable for purposes of human nutrition. The dry farmed wheat, feeding upon a concentrated ration of the choicest stores of plant food, in its turn produces the most valuable human food—the staff of life.

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P.S.—The proverbial loneliness of our Western Prairies has ceased to appal the Settler since the advent of

BUCK-EYES

A SHORT CUT TO THE MILLENNIUM?

King C. Gillette, the Safety Razor man, not being satisfied with his position in the field of industry, has branched out into the field of finance, and is issuing the prospectus of the "World Corporation," of which he proclaims himself the discoverer of the principles and the inventor of the system. Conceiving the idea, as stated in his text, that "economy, stability and absence of friction are the striking characteristics of large corporations, the larger the corporation is, the more diversified and extensive its field of operations, the more these characteristics stand forth" he has gone the haute financiers of Wall Street one better. He is the incorporator of a company with unlimited capital, whose business, to summarize it briefly, is to buy up the securities of all the other corporations in the world, with the result, "That the World Corporation will displace all governments. Nations will be helpless in its grasp. Absorbing, controlling and eventually directing industrial life, it will tear the barriers of caste and nation and combine in one brotherhood all the people of the earth for one common purpose."

Perhaps the most naive of these statements is the following: "World Corporation invites the participation of every individual in the world regardless of race, creed, age or sex. IT RECOGNIZES DOLLARS NOT INDIVIDUALS." This last sentence throws us down once more to the plane of every day existence from the glowing heights of imagination to which the consideration of this great Leviathan which will bring "all nations and all peoples into one corporate body, possessing one corporate mind," leads. It thrusts us back to earth with an abruptness which is shocking to those who have soared with Mr. Gillette into the realms of the infinite.

Mr. Gillette expects the paid up capital held in the United States alone inside of the "next five years to amount to no less than fifty billion dollars." Of course it is a very simple matter to obtain this sum as appended table shows: A buys one thousand shares of World Corporation; World Corporation buys one thousand dollars' worth of Pennsylvania Railway from B. B buys 1,000 shares

of World Corporation; World Corporation buy \$1,000 worth of Southern Pacific from C, and so on ad infinitum, the result being that the working of this wonderful endless chain is infinite in its possibilities. As Mr. Gillette suggests, "Nothing has been lost or gained in this transaction from a money standpoint, but where there were five speculative securities on the market before, there is only one security which is absolutely fixed in value and non-speculative."

What Mr. Gillette really intends to accomplish with this Utopian scheme of his is hard to conjecture; were he named Munroe or Sheldon we would not need to seek far for an object. It is difficult to conceive of a hard-headed New England business man entering into such an impracticable scheme without some ulterior motive. But perhaps we do Mr. Gillette an injustice. To put it mildly, however, it may only be one of the eccentricities of genius.

A NEW FLOUR MILL

For many years there has been a strong demand in the West for a flour mill, of a cost reasonable enough to allow of its purchase by men of limited means. After a number of years of experiment the Midget Mill has been perfected and patented. The object of its introduction was to fill the demand above given and the experience of small millers in England proves that the Midget will do all that is claimed for it.

This little roller mill sells for \$2000 and the cleaner which goes with it for \$300, f.o.b., Winnipeg or Saskatoon. Besides these two machines all that is needed to set up a first class flour producing business is a gasoline engine and a small building. The whole outfit can be purchased for the price of a first class threshing outfit, and it will run twelve months in the year and twenty-four hours per day if required.

This equipment will grind 280 pounds or 4 2-3 bushels of wheat per hour, yielding 196 pounds of good quality flour, 45 pounds of shorts and 39 pounds of bran. One of these mills is being installed at Jasmin, Saskatchewan, under the supervision of Charles Lunn, who is interested in its introduction into the West, and

within a short time it will be producing results.

The floor space occupied is 8 feet by 4 feet, the driving pulley, which is 20 inches in diameter, projects 20 inches beyond the end of the mill, the height is 6 feet 3 inches without the exhaust fan, this gives precisely the space required in a building for the mill. Its weight is about 2 tons 10 cwt. The mill is driven by a single 3 inch belt. The power is about 3 B.H.P. The speed of the driving pulley is 300 revs. per minute.

In the whole machine only one elevator is used. This is built in and forms a part of the machine. Owing to the short, quick process employed, the resultant flour is kept clear and bright, its natural color is preserved, and its volatile oils are not evaporated by reason of the interminable operations which obtain in modern practice, where endless elevators and spout connections are employed. In consequence the flour made on the Midget is a better color, retains its natural moisture longer, and makes a sweeter loaf than that made on the elaborate plants.

DOMINION CROP REPORT

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Census bureau reports on Canadian crops as follows:

The closing months of the year give good reports for nearly all of the field crops of the Dominion. Potatoes alone indicate partial failure, and in all the provinces there are complaints of rot in the fields and in the heaps for winter storage. The area is 503,262 acres, and the estimated yield 74,048,000 bushels, being an average of about 147 bushels per acre, which is nearly uniform for all the provinces. The quality is 84.42 per cent.

Turnips and other field roots show a quality of 88.57, a yield per acre of 402 bushels and a total yield of 95,207,000 bushels for a crop of 236,622 acres. Hay and clover are computed for 8,515,400 acres and a yield per acre of 1.82 tons. The quality is 90.45 per cent., and the total yield 15,497,000 tons.

Fodder corn has an estimated yield per acre of 9.38 tons, which upon an area of 271,960 acres gives a product of 2,551,000 tons.

Sugar beets are grown more extensively in Ontario and Alberta, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area in crop this year is 16,000 acres, which is a substantial increase upon last year. The yield per acre is 9.69 tons, the total yield 155,000 tons, and the quality 93.15 per cent. The roots supplied to the Berlin factory are testing 17 per cent. of sugar, and at the Wallaceburg factory 16 per cent.; but a product of 5,000 acres in Ontario is being shipped to factories in Michigan. The product of 8,200 acres in that province is marketed at Wallaceburg and Berlin, where the average price is about \$5.86 per ton or better than \$57.80 per acre.

Computed at the average local prices the market value of potatoes this year is \$33,446,000, of turnips and other roots \$21,444,000, of hay and clover \$149,716,000 of fodder corn \$11,957,000, and of sugar beets, \$887,000.

The report on fall wheat sown this year shows an area of 790,300 acres, whereof 682,500 acres are in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,200 acres for Ontario and 98,000 in Alberta. The condition of the crop is reported at 98.40 per cent., as compared with 93.60 last year.

The per cent. of fall plowing completed this year compared with the area planned for is less than last year, but the report is made for a period one month earlier. The per cent. of summer fallowing compared in the same way is somewhat lower, but increases are shown for Saskatchewan and Alberta.





NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views, and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

FARMERS, GET BUSY!

Editor GUIDE:—On the 12th of October, a letter on taxation was printed in THE GUIDE signed "Reader," showing where the farmers had to bear the burden of the taxation and the speculators and money lenders go free. In the same issue we have an estimate by E. C. Drury, of the actual cost of the tariff to the average farmer, i.e., \$200 per year. It is also worked out in your issue of the 5th of October that the homesteaders tariff burden is \$213.85. In your October 19th issue under the head of "Who pays the tariff," the \$200 per year the tariff cost to the farming population amounts to \$40 per head per annum, while the customs revenue for 1909 works out at an average of \$7 per head for the entire population of Canada. I think that the above statements prove that the farmer bears far more than his share of the cost of governing the country.

Geo. Langley, M.P.P., in THE GUIDE of September 21st, is credited with saying that any combination of men taking up the practical working of government, i.e., making laws and administering them, should represent every interest in the community. For only as each interest is represented, can justice be done. Now let us see how this works out. During the recent trip of Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Graham is credited in a speech, delivered at Prince Rupert, with the statement that the interests of the investing public must and would be protected. Has anyone heard him say as much for the farming industry? The western provinces are purely agricultural, that is: the bulk of the people paying \$40 per head live in the western provinces. Did they get a square deal when they were made provinces? The Liberal government of Saskatchewan say they did and the Conservatives of Manitoba are asking for the same kind of bargain. As both parties have endorsed it, it would appear to be a fair deal; but is it? When you take into consideration the amount that is being paid by these farmer provinces in taxes? No. We were not even granted our request that the government take over the terminal elevators, or that the Hudson's Bay Railway, if built, will be operated by the government. Another point delegates to Ottawa would do well to remember is the silence of both parties in regard to all bank charters expiring in 1911, and on what terms the government proposes to renew them.

Now, why does the farmer get left every time? Simply because the farmer has not taken enough interest in the government of his country. He has whooped and hollered for his party at election time, only to find after another election was over that some lawyer, doctor, elevator man, banker, or anyone (as long as he was not a farmer) represented, or I should say misrepresented him. If he took any interest in public affairs and tried to mend the present conditions, he made himself so busy begging the powers that be for reforms that he had no time to seize the reins of government and legislate for himself, and his class. Be men! Quit your begging. You have the power. Why not use it? You bear your share and more than your share of the taxation. Elect men from your own ranks to spend it. Then, and not until then will you get a square deal.

THOS. P. CONLAN.

DO BANKS PAY TAXES?

Editor, GUIDE:—President Lincoln, in his message to congress on January 7,

1863, said: "It would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just portion of the public burden." In other words, Lincoln saw clearly that if banks enjoy a special privilege they should pay taxes on the value of that privilege. In Canada there are 28 chartered banks enjoying the special privilege of note circulation. Their note circulation is over \$90,000,000. That is, the government gives them the special privilege of issuing currency equal to their paid up capital. The paid up capital of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is \$290,000. Now, suppose the government were to license this Grain Growers' Grain Co. to print and issue "Promises to pay" like bank notes up to that \$290,000 and use it as currency, would that not be a "cinch"? But our banks have that "cinch" up to nearly \$90,000,000, and they pay no taxes for the value of that

these wrongs? Should we not get up and expose the "patent frauds" that are being worked on us and present them to Laurier and demand that he act at once in our interest?

In other countries banks pay taxes, so why not in Canada? They pulled over \$16,000,000 in dividends out of us last year, so are they not able to pay taxes? In Austria-Hungary banks pay a heavy tax on their circulation, and the government claims all their earnings over 7 per cent. That is a sample of how they pay taxes elsewhere, so why not in Canada?

Why could not the government issue all money and then loan it to the banks at so much per cent. interest? By all means let the intelligent Grain Growers and farmers look into and study our banking institutions and they will find as colossal a graft as there is in the grading of grain at the terminal elevators.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

REPLY TO SIR G. W. ROSS

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of Nov. 2nd I notice an article by Sir G. W. Ross on "Reciprocity or Protection." I noticed this article in the Globe some time ago but passed it by unheeded but seeing it in THE GUIDE with comments appended by editor of the Standard I deem public perusal of the article advisable lest it should mislead some of the "tariff reform" faith as it evidently is intended to do. The article is tantamount to "boys be good and pay us our taxes." In the first place the writer says "a treaty is not advisable as without such we are at liberty to deal with the tariff from year to year." Now, sir, I understood Sir Wilfrid to say that the government was opposed to tinkering with the tariff and that once in seven years was considered sufficiently frequent, and I believe the government are endeavoring to carry out



Chas. G. Crossman's Team

"cinch" over the rest of us. The government would not let me buy a toy, an implement, a cigar, without taxing me from 20 to 30 per cent. on it. But it gives banks the use of \$90,000,000 and asks them to pay not a cent of taxes. But it taxes our food and necessities over \$100,000,000 a year. How is that, Mr. Farmer? Do you call that justice? Have you talked to your M.P. about this fraud? What did he say? Have you written Laurier and Fielding about it. Fielding is Finance Minister and is directly responsible for this fraud, on you. Certain private parties have just put up \$120,000 for him as a gift. Is it not easily seen that some one interested in the banking graft has contributed.

He is the man who taxed about \$14,000,000 out of our hides and then handed it over as a gift to certain rich companies engaged in iron and steel production. What will you bet that some of them did not contribute heavily towards the \$120,000? Is it not easily seen how public men are bought and bribed to betray you into the hands of special interests? Any wonder that this same Finance Minister Fielding must go to England to borrow millions to meet a maturing obligation? Why does not the opposition fight and expose

that principle regarding the tariff. Now in order to encourage trade it is necessary to have something that traders can depend upon; for example: If certain fixed trade relations were made with the U. S. for, say, ten or fifteen years, then people would know just what to depend on as regards "tariff" for a certain time and could act accordingly. Whereas if things are subject to alteration at any time there would not be the same amount of encouragement for people to go into business. Of course we know that in either case there is no compulsion and even with free trade with the United States, Canada will still continue to deal where it best suits her interests. Secondly, this worthy senator seems to think that if free trade was established with the U. S., Canadian commerce would be all muddled up. This in itself seems an admission that trade would turn to the U. S. in considerable volume which would not be the case unless warranted by the advantage gained. As to the bolstering up the inferior American wheat by the superior Canadian article; this is ludicrous. Does Sir G. W. think the farmers are going to fall in such a trap if it was set? But such an idea shows its own absurdity. How is it that the farmers in the U. S. can and do get a higher price for their inferior wheat than the Canadian farmer gets for his good wheat.

It would seem that under existing circumstances the "superior" Canadian wheat requires bolstering up or at least the price we get for it.

Again he says, "the rates on ocean going freight depends largely upon obtaining cargoes both ways" and argues that if we had free trade with the U. S. ships plying between Canadian and European ports would have no cargoes going to Europe and hence would increase the rates on goods coming to Canada to even up matters. Now, sir, knowing a little of the methods adopted in similar cases, I do not think such a course would even be thought of by any steamship company, and if it was tried it would be a kind of "still born" affair—dead before it came into existence. Why? Simply because they would not get the goods to carry. Then how would such an emergency be met? Simply by following the method now adopted in such cases, that is to say; companies would reduce their transportation facilities on such trade routes to the minimum requirements. It must not be forgotten that with such a disturbance in present trade relations, Mr. Ross seems to think reciprocity would be responsible for, would not effect the outgoing traffic from Canada only but equalize the incoming, so that there would be simply a falling off of trade on certain trade routes, both going from and coming to Canada, hence steamship companies would transfer some of their ships to other routes, perhaps to new ones opened up by this commercial upheaval. And the remaining ships would still get cargoes both ways and that in paying quantities without doubling freight on goods coming to Canada. Again, Sir G. W. Ross refers to the change in transportation facilities since 1866, but makes no mention of the vast changes that have been wrought in other directions, especially in the West, such changes in fact that transportation advances have not been and are not equal to, and the abuses of these transportation facilities as they now exist are largely responsible for the strong feeling in favor of better trade relations with our next door neighbor. Sir G. W. further refers to the amount of money invested in railways and canals, the amount being some \$580,000,000 and states that Canada is the principal shareholder but I notice that the Standard in commenting on this part of Sir G. W.'s article, says that at least two-thirds of this invested capital is "British"—not Canadian, but be that as it may we are being pleaded with to leave matters as they are and not break faith with those who have invested their money for the purpose of accommodating, who? The farmers? Well I guess not, rather for the profits the investments returned the speculators, who have largely acquired these transportation facilities. Were we receiving fair treatment at the hands of these people, Sir G. W. Ross might with better grace ask us to stand by them. According to this same argument of Sir G. W., we should continue patronizing even the terminal elevators with their attendant evils and similarly we should cease thinking of sending our grain West instead of East, or in fact of opening up any new trade relations that would divert these veins of commerce that have been pulsating for years and whose manipulators have grown corpulent with the unjust tolls levied on those producing the wealth that flows through these arteries. We are told that when the Panama Canal is opened for traffic that our Western trade will largely go that way. Then Sir G. W. Ross will have to get busy. Lastly the writer refers to the Imperial side of the matter and argues that British Preference should be seriously considered even hinting that our National relations with the Mother Country might be weakened. Now, sir, I do not believe that Canadians want any preference in the British market that would revolve on the British consumer, but rather preference only in so far as mutual benefit might be derived. Any action on the part of Canada beyond this would be an exhibition of very low grade loyalty. It puts one in mind of a big robust boy always hanging around his father and constantly begging favors, instead of getting out and rustling for himself and making an honorable living. Such a person, man or boy, does not typify the true Canadian, but rather the boy that says, "Father, let me look after myself, I am strong and able to fight life's battles but if you ever need me you may depend on Jack." English statesmen are constantly saying that Canada should make the best bargains she can no matter where and scoff at the idea of

Readers of THE GUIDE will please take notice that our offer to give a thirteen weeks trial subscription to our paper for 10 cents expires December 1st. This has been an experiment and has resulted satisfactorily. However if subscriptions expire during seed time or harvest they are usually neglected by the farmers. We can therefore accept nothing less than yearly subscriptions after December 1st.

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GERMAN COST OF LIVING

Berlin, Nov. 23.—The Socialist interpellation as to the high price of meats was discussed in the reichstag to-day. Johann Rupp, conservative, admitted that the prices were too high in many cities, but he blamed the middleman and was opposed to the opening of frontiers to foreign importation at the present time, which, he said, was inopportune for such a concession.

Herr Delbruck, vice-chancellor and minister of the interior, said that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg upon the solicitation of the South German governments had sanctioned the importation from France to a fixed number of cattle and swine weekly.

The importation of cattle from America which was prohibited originally owing to the prevalence of Texas fever, could not be permitted on veterinary grounds. American fresh beef was also barred because of Texas fever, but if the prohibition were abrogated, the importation would still be impossible owing to the provision of the meat inspection law which requires fresh beef to be imported in whole or half carcasses with the internal organs intact.

Baron Schorlemer, the Prussian minister of agriculture, agreed that in most cities meat prices have reached an abnormal height, but was not due to an inadequacy of home supply.

such interfering with the loyalty of Canada to the Mother Country.

ANDREW RUSSELL
Rocky Coulee, Alta.

ARE ALL FREE TRADERS

Editor, GUIDE:—Your article in The GUIDE of November 9th re "Protection and Revenue" so agrees with my own opinion that I cannot help but congratulate you for its production. You say the net revenue collected for 1909 on agricultural implements was \$142,602.94. As I see it, this figure means that farmers bought from foreign countries (United States) implements to the approximate value of \$800,000 on which the government collected duty of 17½ per cent. On the other hand the Canadian farmers bought from the Canadian manufacturers, implements valued at over \$12,000,000 that practically pays no duty into the Dominion treasury, but that the farmers pay the manufacturers 17½ per cent., because we cannot buy Canadian made machines any cheaper than foreign made ones. "The Sun" makes the statement that in 1909, the International Harvester Company received a rebate of \$21,559 duty paid on imported raw material, entering into the manufacture of its finished produce, and the Massey-Harris company received in the same year a rebate of \$175,973 through its Toronto and Brantford factories. Just think of it, gentlemen, those three concerns received a rebate from Ottawa of nearly \$200,000 or \$33,371 more than the government received, and still the privileged few cry out for more pay. Quite natural. More power to THE GUIDE. The Dominion of Canada has nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by having a great big reduction in the tariff, especially in natural products. Reciprocity with the States is the slogan for us. Why? Because, although preferential trade with the Mother Country, may and I believe is to our advantage, we cannot hope to get it as the working men got enough of protection in Britain fifty years ago, the time of the corn laws. Just take a look at the situation across the 49th parallel. How the conditions there would affect us if we had free intercourse.

Nov. 7th. Wheat at Fort William 91¼c.; at Minneapolis, same day \$1.01. Live, Stock, Toronto, choice cattle, \$5.75; Chicago, choice stuff, \$7.50. Hogs, Toronto, \$6.75. Chicago, \$8.45. If we had recourse to the American markets through a fair deal in natural products itself, it seems to me that in ten years time and right now we would have a natural market at our door that would mean much for Canada. This letter will help to show Mr. Meighen and others of his kind, that we are not what he represents us to be, all protectionist and just a few disgruntled Grain Growers in the West, for Free Trade. There is no doubt but that the Grain Growers of the West are getting very embarrassing to the high tariff people of the East. As they are aware, that when the farmers of Canada begin to think and act for themselves, the days of special privilege are gone.

JAS. RUSSELL.

Craven, Sask.

REVENUE OR PROTECTION?

Editor, GUIDE:—The present Canadian tariff has been described by different parties as a revenue tariff, a protective tariff and a revenue tariff which also protects. The name or purpose of the tariff determines our attitude towards it as patriotic citizens. If protection is the sole object, then our duty is to purchase Canadian goods only, with the result that no revenue can be obtained from the tariff. If revenue is the one object, our duty is to purchase foreign goods only, as they are the only source of a direct tariff revenue. A tariff for both protection and revenue is an absurdity as the one destroys the other. If the duty on a foreign article is placed so high as to thoroughly protect the domestic manufacturer, no revenue can be obtained from it. If it is placed low enough to admit of entry for revenue purposes, the home manufacturer enhances the price of his article to a similar extent, thus drawing from the people a heavy tax which does not reach the national treasury. We should thoroughly assure ourselves of the purpose for which the tariff was framed and if it is revenue only, then for the future we must and shall buy in the foreign market only, those articles

and commodities from which that tariff revenue can be obtained.

ALEX. BROWN.
Glenora, Man.

MR. ROBERTSON ON TARIFF

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of the 16th I notice that it is your intention to have a representative at Ottawa this winter to write a weekly letter on Free Trade for THE GUIDE from an "impartial standpoint," and further on you say, "It will be of interest to our readers to know that our representative is a believer in the principles of Free Trade as it is practiced in England." I fail to see how your representative can write from an "impartial standpoint" if he is a free-trader. In the circumstances I am afraid some of your readers will hardly find the promised letters interesting as they are not all in favor of Free Trade. I have resided in this country nearly eight years and during that time I have never heard any farmer express a wish for "Free Trade as it is practiced in England."

Tariff reform, or in other words an adjustment of some of the duties on certain articles would be beneficial, such as a reduction in the duty on farm implements, and on lumber, but I doubt if the abolition of protection would appeal to farmers. It seems to me that the high price of lumber is even more injurious to the prosperity of the country than the prices of farm machinery for it affects all classes more or less. I believe a certain kind of rough lumber is allowed free of duty from the States into Canada, but the Canadian lumbermen, seem to be determined to put a stop even to this little advantage, by objecting to the retailers handling it. This to the ordinary man in the street, appears to be unfair, and savors of a combine.

It is a fact that owing to the high price of lumber, people think twice before they build, and many don't build at all, preferring to exist in a small shack or sod house for the present. Free trade in England and Scotland has certainly not been beneficial to the farmers there, otherwise the majority of them would not now wish for tariff reform. If you have free trade, it of course means taxes in some other form, to carry on the government of the country, and some of these taxes might press rather heavily on the farmers.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bradwell, Sask.

Note—We still think our Ottawa representative is better on account of his Free Trade beliefs than if he were a protectionist. Mr. Robertson's views on Tariff Reform in England is a matter of opinion; Free Trade in England and its benefits is a matter of fact.—Ed.

RAZE THE TARIFF WALL

Editor, GUIDE:—I wish to say a word with so many other writers, against the cursed tariff. Any argument in favor of a tariff on imported goods, especially on farming utensils and the necessities of life has not got a foot to stand on. Tariff as imposed in Canada is obsolete and out of date. It puts an artificial value upon everything. It is the country's curse and so cumbersome to do business under, that to the majority of us, it has become unbearable and cannot be longer tolerated. It is expensive to collect and gives great scope to dishonesty by the collectors as I can testify. "Free Trade," Vivian, M.P., said recently, "is Britain's greatest asset." And he is right. It would be Canada's great asset also, if not her greatest. Our opponents say, "See how Canada has prospered under the tariff laws." Then how much more would Canada have prospered by free trade. I venture to assert at least 30 per cent. more. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, or meant as much, that sufficient taxes could not be raised in this new country but by imposition of the tariff. Well, does Sir Wilfrid know that this statement was not altogether true? The things which ought to be taxed are in a new country as well as in the old; that is land, house, property, stocks, legacies, etc., etc., and if the owners of these don't respond to a call the property could be sold by the authorities. Perhaps Sir Wilfrid would like to favor land dealers and syndicates and manufacturers to the end of his time. The government made a gross mistake when they allowed dealers to handle the land at all. All that dealers have done and are doing was and is to raise the price of land beyond its real value. They are the drones of the community who live off the workers; they have partially ruined the country and we have the gov-

ernment to thank for it. They prevent residence on the land which ought to have been kept in trust for farmers only. Many a settled farmer in Canada would have bought another quarter or perhaps two in order to give him a little scope to improve his position and raise food for the people, for a quarter section is only half enough, but he is unable. The dealers have managed to raise the price to an unprofitable pitch. This is another kind of tariff and a heavy one which farmers have to contend with and which the government ought to have prevented. As to manufacturers, so befriended at the expense of the farmer, and consumers;

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

as the country has them to-day we would have been better without them, if we only had free trade. At present we are subjected to the necessity of buying nearly all our manufactured goods at 20 per cent. inferior quality compared to what we would get under free trade competition. That benefits the manufacturer only at the expense of the consumer. From a farm wagon down to a needle all things counted the tariff is about forty per cent. Every herring ought to hang by its own tail and if the manufacturer cannot stand in open competition let him fall, we have supported him long enough. We should not only have reciprocal trade with the United States but we ought to have it with Great Britain and Ireland also. This policy would not only advance the prosperity of Canada but it would help the hard workers of the Motherland to earn better wages and also show more of a spirit of loyalty to the Empire which under the present preference law seems very meagre indeed.

JAMES HOGG.

High River, Alta.

FARMERS' PARTY NEEDLESS

Editor GUIDE:—Under the above heading the discussion between Mr. Langley and Mr. Kirkham in THE GUIDE provides very interesting reading. The question at issue is one that will, I think, sooner or later, come more prominently before your readers, depending, no doubt, on the success or otherwise of the farmers' organizations. Meanwhile, however, the safest policy to pursue is to steer clear of a third political party, or, in fact, any particular political party. Farmers, as a class, need educating for some years yet along the line found in THE GUIDE before they could be depended upon to vote right.

In the meantime why not take a leaf out of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's book and press upon the party in power—Liberal or Tory, it matters not—and demand legislation for our benefit. That is what 2,500 Canadian manufacturers are doing and have done successfully, as every farmer knows or ought to know. Cannot we, 30,000 farmers, by working along the same lines, get what we want, and want badly? Surely! If we use the little intelligence we have and use it rightly we will put party politics aside and vote for legislation for the farmer; then, and not till then will we get or deserve our rights. The farmers are going in the right direction now, if they have the gumption to keep going straight ahead, neither turning to the right nor to the left. "Organize and Educate" should be our war-cry and it will lead us to victory.

"BRIGHTHOLME."

A FARMERS' COMPANY

Editor GUIDE:—In compliance with your letter of recent date I enclose herewith \$1.00, subscription for one year for THE GUIDE. I might say in connection herewith that we are, we might justly and proudly say, purely a farmers' institution. Our head office being located at Weyburn, Sask., and the branches in the surrounding towns, you can readily see that our customers are the farmers and the business men doing business in these farm towns. We are, therefore, interested in any organization that is wholly and truly for the interest of the farmers, our customers. You seem to present such claims in your letter to us, and hence please accept one dollar with hopes that you make good your claims, and if you do we wish you success.

CHAS. C. JOHNSON,
Manager Weyburn Security Co.
Weyburn, Sask.

A WISE FARMER

Editor GUIDE:—I shipped a car of wheat from Anderson Siding on November 9th, and of course I was warned by those not interested that it would only grade No. 2 or No. 3 Northern. On the contrary it graded No. 1 Northern with 1 per cent. dockage, thanks to the manager and his efficient staff.

E. D. MAGWOOD.

Killarney, Man.

Not long ago a promising poet whose contributions were printed in the Century magazine was discovered to be a prisoner in a Minnesota penitentiary. And now a prize poetess turns up in a Minnesota insane asylum. It is evident what poetry is coming to.

SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

The letter before the name of each place indicates the seed grain judges or speakers who will attend the seed fair or meeting at such place. Those places holding a seed fair are indicated by the letter x. Following are the key letters:

- (a) Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Saskatoon.
- (b) Prof. John Bracken, Saskatoon.
- (c) Prof. T. N. Willing, Saskatoon.
- (d) A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina.
- (e) L. A. Zufelt, Sask. Govt. Creamery Inspector.
- (f) F. H. Reed, Sask. Representative of Dominion Seed Branch.
- (g) Arch. Mitchell, Asst. Supt. of Tree Planting, Indian Head.
- (h) Miss Lillian K. Beynon, Editor Woman's Page, Manitoba Free Press.
- (i) Thos. R. Brown, Regina.
- (j) Adna Blackstock, Paynton.
- (k) George P. Campbell, Ellisboro.
- (l) R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle.
- (m) R. E. Drennan, Canora.
- (n) Geo. Harvey, Indian Head.
- (o) W. McCorkell, Moosomin.
- (p) Wm. McDermid, Halcyonia.
- (q) F. Pott, Qu'Appelle.
- (r) A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta.
- (s) A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man.
- (t) John R. Scharff, Hartney, Man.
- (u) George L. Smith, Saskatoon.
- (v) Percy Reed.
- (w) J. A. Mooney, Regina.
- (x) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Regina.

The following meetings are yet to be held:

- Dec. 1 —(i-r) Frobisher; (g-p) Scott.
- " 1-2 —(k-v) Langham x.
- " 2 —(i-r) Bienfait; (m-n) Lemberg; (b-t) Maryfield.
- " 2-3 —(c-s) Carlyle x; (g-p) Unity x.
- " 3 —(b-t) Fairmeade; (m-n) Killalee; (i-r) North Portal.
- " 5-6 —(k-u) Canora x; (b-o) Rosethorn x.
- " 5 —(a-l) Glenavon; (m-n) Grayson; (g-p) Landis; (d-r) Macoun; (c-s) Manor.
- " 6 —(g-p) Biggar; (d-r) Midale; (c-s) Wauchope.
- " 6-7 —(m-n) Dubuc x; (a-l-h) Sintaluta x.
- " 7 —(d-r) Griffin; (k-u) Invermay; (g-p) Normanton; (c-s) Redvers.
- " 7-8 —(b-e) Skipton x.
- " 8 —(g-p) Hope Hall; (k-u) Kuroki; (i-r) Lang.
- " 8-9 —(c-s) Lumsden x; (a-f) South Qu'Appelle x; (d-w) Arcola x; (m-n) Stockholm x.
- " 9 —(g-p) Kinley.
- " 9-10 —(i-r) Milestone x; (b-o) Prince Albert x; (k-u) Wadena x.
- " 10 —(c-s) Disley; (g-p) Junata; (a-l) Pense; (m-n) Waldron.
- " 12 —(m-n) Bangor; (c-s) Bethune; (k-u) Quill Lake; (i-r) Wilcox.
- " 12-13 —(a-l) Maple Creek x.
- " 13 —(m-n) Atwater.
- " 13-14 —(c-s) Craik x; (i-r) Moose Jaw; (b-o) Tisdale; (k-u) Watson.
- " 14 —(a-l) Gull Lake x; (m-n) Spy Hill.
- " 15 —(k-u) Englefeldt; (c-s) Girvin; (m-n) Tantallon; (a-l) Waldeck.
- " 15-16 —(b-o) Kinistino x; (i-r) Mortlach x.
- " 16 —(m-n) Rocanville; (a-l) Rush Lake.
- " 16-17 —(c-s) Davidson x.
- " 17 —(k-u) Dana; (a-l) Herbert; (m-n) Welwyn.
- " 19 —(c-s) Bladworth; (a-l) Swift Current.
- " 19-20 —(k-u) Vonda.
- " 20 —(c-s) Kenaston.
- " 21 —(c-s) Hanley.

In addition to these, several other circuits of meetings will be held in January. There will be seventeen meetings within a radius of fifteen miles of Moose Jaw, ten on the Outlook branch, eight on the Goose Lake branch of the C.N.R., seventeen on the G.T.P. east of Saskatoon, and many others in districts where dairying is an important industry.

Henry George's Works

The questions of land monopoly, land value taxation and the "single tax" are arousing great interest in Western Canada. A number of the readers of The Guide have asked where they can secure the works of Henry George, the great economist and humanitarian who fought so valiantly in the interests of the common people. "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" is recognized as being George's greatest book, and also as one of the greatest books published by any author during the past century.

"THE LAND QUESTION" contains "Property in land: a Passage of Arms Between the Duke of Argyle and Henry George," as well as an open letter to Pope Leo XIII. on the "Condition of Labor." We have twelve paper bound copies of both "Progress and Poverty" and "The Land Question," which will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 55 cents each.

Direct Legislation

If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parson's book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation, and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Paper covers, 50 cents, postpaid.

Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated; \$1.31, postpaid.

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

Audel's Gas Engine Manual

By Th. Audel

The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for the sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural, then, that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better farmer can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. Postpaid \$2.00.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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Saskatoon Conference Papers

The following papers were read at the Saskatoon Conference of the S.G.G.A.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ASSOCIATION

(By President Gates)

The future development of our association is a necessity. The work to be done is only at its commencement. We must solidify and above all embrace all. As the knowledge of the work we are doing becomes more widely known the more it will commend itself to the Grain Growers who have either not had the objects and aspirations of our association clearly placed before them or their interest sufficiently aroused. Judging from past experience it would seem to be necessary to continually put before the farmers the necessity which exists for them to unite if they are not to be the prey of other interests who do unite, and for the purpose of agitating for reforms, redress of grievances and advanced legislation which shall render their condition and environment more suited to the enlightened age in which we now live. The prospect for increasing both interest and membership appear good. There are many serious problems confronting the tillers of the soil, and it would seem that these must be persistently placed before them, first to create, and then to sustain their interest. This entails heavy work and has reached a point when the voluntary efforts of our more enthusiastic and energetic members are insufficient, and measures will have to be taken to provide additional means for propaganda.

Just what form such extra effort should assume will be a matter for consideration by the Directors. A paid organizer for the province, or one for each district, or a paid president or executive are possible solutions. Whatever course is adopted, the necessity exists and should be met. But further development is also a duty. There should be no question in any man's mind but that he should be one of us, and there should be no question in any member's mind but that it is his duty to induce others to come in. If he is convinced of the benefit of the association to himself then he must be convinced that it is good for his neighbor, and it becomes his duty to see that his neighbor does his duty and takes a hand in the work. A life is not worthy that does not contribute towards the betterment of conditions, and some sacrifice is exacted from all of us if we are to be credited with having helped to keep the wheel of progress turning. I have seen a load of grain being hauled up a slope to an elevator proving too much for the tired team, all but slipping back to be overturned, but see a man to the wheel! With all his force. The need is for a strong boost. The load moves up, the top of the slope is gained. Just such a boost by you men may result in the association attaining some object for which it has been working and striving. The development of our association will be a divided advantage. We have gained in the past financially and intellectually, and for that very reason our prospects for further development are largely increased. Is it not evident that where we have gained little things in the past that when our association shall have embraced all the thinking men of the country, and stand as the most united and numerically strongest body in the province, we shall accomplish great things?

Tariff reduced, freight rates lowered, extortions abolished, a clearer and more direct voice in respect to legislation. These are some of the objects towards which we are now looking, and who will say these things, when accomplished, will not be to our advantage? The advantages of an association like ours growing and growing and growing, keeping pace with the development of the country and alert in our interests are not to be enumerated, but if once grasped by the mind should hold fast every man who has any interest in his own welfare or in the progress and prosperity of the land in which he lives. The advantage of having

an association that will voice the wishes and desires of the farming class is tremendous. The feeble voice of an individual farmer, however loudly he may shout, may not attract much notice, but the shout of thousands may cause the walls of Jericho to fall or a government to pay heed.

Then the social and educational side. Our movement, remember, is but an infant yet. Wisdom comes with age. Slowly perhaps, but none the less surely constant association between the members of the local associations will lead to more friendly intercourse and eventually to a thorough understanding as to what is best. Then our further development may be regarded as a triumph. Farmer's organizations were long a by-word, and we should be on our nettle to be a living growing proof that reason dominates our councils, determination animates our members and that self-sacrifice for the general good are attributes to which we can lay claim. We have a right to be proud even to-day at the position to which we have attained, at the respect and attention accorded to us—and we should feel stimulated to further exertions to raise our association still more in the estimation not only of those in authority, but the estimation of the people among whom we live, that they may feel the spur of ambition to join in the great progressive movement and become life-long members.

Knowledge of our work is spreading, means of communication are increasing, the young are imbibing education, the spirit of co-operation is growing, and the need of drawing together of those who render productive our land is felt, and I doubt not at all but that our grand association will develop and expand until it embraces all and truly represents the needs and aspirations of the grain growing or farming community.

OUR GREATEST DEFECTS AND HOW TO OVERCOME THEM

(By Dr. Hill)

"He who by any exertion of mind or body adds to the aggregate of enjoyable wealth, increases the sum of human knowledge or gives to human life higher elevation or greater fulness—he is in the large measure of the word a 'producer,' a 'working man,' a 'laborer,' and (in proportion to his exertion) he is honestly earning honest wages. But he who, without doing ought to make mankind richer, wiser, better, happier, lives on the toil of others—he, no matter by what name of honor he may be called, or how lustily the priests of Mammon may swing their censers before him, is in the last analysis but a beggarman or a thief."—Henry George.

Our greatest defects are lack of enthusiasm, lack of confidence and faith in our cause, too morbid a conception of our duty and responsibility. Our prophetic vision is distorted. We are looking too much to how much we can make instead of how much we can do. Shakespeare said: "We live in deeds and not in years, and he best lives who thinks the best and acts the noblest." Our organization lacks strength and continuity of purpose. Our object is not merely to get government ownership of elevators, free trade, reciprocity or low tariff; construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, etc. These are but links in the economic, social and political advancement of our people. We are citizens of a young and growing country. We are now laying the foundation of a mighty fabric. We are reformers of a higher order. To us is committed the task of advancing the cause of social, political and moral liberty. It was said of the reformers in the old days that they commenced by reforming themselves.

During the repeal of the Corn Laws, Cobden said to Bright: "Oh! come and help us in this cause." Bright replied: "I cannot. I have a wife who lies dead

at home." Cobden said: "Come with me and I will take you to a thousand homes where the wife and the breadwinner lie dead for the want of bread." Bright joined Cobden with his eloquent tongue. They marched through the land like a flame of living fire and soon those infamous laws were repealed, and the common people had bread enough and to spare.

Our defects lie not so much in the disease of our organism, as in the sterility and indifference of our members. It is the digestive functions of our members that need tone and vitality. More a lack of iron in the blood. We should ever remember that we represent the mighty forces of democracy. To us is committed the task of directing this organization.

Let us heed what Napoleon said regarding China: "There lies a mighty giant. Let him sleep unless you can control him, or he will be a mighty force of destruction."

THE INFLUENCE OF OUR ASSOCIATION ON LEGISLATION

(By F. C. Tate, M.L.A.)

When we come to examine the reason why any body of men influence public opinion and finally have their opinions embodied in the laws of the country, we find that some men have labored perhaps for years to lead men's minds to view things in a somewhat different way than they have done before. In other words they are the prophets of the cause and are the men who prepare the ground and sow the seed, and watch it in its earlier stages of growth. These men are often called dreamers or hermits by the ordinary man, but the thinker sees their work is of first importance and strives to help the cause along. After the people get interested, the men of affairs or the practical men take the matter in hand and get the thought put in action through the union of men who have a common interest working together.

In our Association we find the same causes have been at work. For years the prophets have been at work in various ways advocating a union of farmers for purposes of self-improvement and the betterment of conditions. For instance, the Grange, Patrons of Industry, and last, our own body. At first public ownership was proposed and got very little consideration. Then it was listened to but was called visionary. Afterwards public men began to think that we were in earnest and gave us some consideration. Next it became a question of practical politics and is receiving a good deal of attention that will finally result in some legislative action.

Our secret of the power we already have is this: The desire and the determination to right by all classes of the community. To advocate our own interests without injuring the rights of any other class or body of men. Another is that we have kept ourselves as a body apart from the political parties. We have looked to the men who are managing the affairs of the country as simply the servants of the people, and as such, willing to listen to our requests. Governments are always ready to listen to a large body of men and grant their requests, unless there are opposing interests who can bring strong pressure to bear in another direction.

Our weakness is caused by a lack of unity of purpose. Sometimes spreading ourselves too much, and sometimes a determination to have our own way. And again, allowing ourselves to be used by politicians for their purposes, who may, after using us, throw us aside. But after looking at it on all sides we can see that we have made solid progress. People are thinking as never before. The public are looking on our cause with more favor. We loom large in the public eye, and farmers are seeing where their strength lies, and are looking to the future with more hope.

Let us follow our ideals. Educate and organize, and we shall finally succeed in

placing our ideas on the statute books of our land. Truly a large undertaking, but I think, a possible one.

SHALL WE USE MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IN OUR WORK, AND WHY?

(By Thos. Cockrell)

Now, I would like to modify that a little and make it "should" instead of shall. We have mixed settlements of different languages, and we have whole settlements of almost one entire language; such as Germans, French, Ruthenians, and the Doukhobours, who are practically unable to understand your meaning when given in the English language.

As these people are to be Canadianized and made into citizens of this grand country it stands to reason that we should go to them and teach and explain to them in a way and manner in which they may better understand the object we have in view, viz; the betterment of the condition of the Grain Growers and farmers in general. Some of them have come from a country of oppression. They know what it means to be borne down by aristocracy and men in high position. We should show them that they are in a country of free institutions where every laborer is worthy of his hire, and where there is an error between law and justice we are trying to correct that error. We should get them interested to the extent that they will feel a fellow-interest in the undertaking which we have in hand. It will be only a matter of a few years when they, or at least their children, will in all probability be among the leaders in the organization. We should show them our object is not to dig for a mere living. Neither to take away any privilege that justly belongs to another. But to up-build and strengthen the mental and moral character that furnishes the stamina to move this mighty world along.

As the Anglo Saxon race is the dominant race, and as the English language is predominant, I believe it is just and right that we should show to these people some consideration. We should teach the parents of to-day, and as their children are being sent to English speaking schools this same spirit will be instilled into the minds of the rising generation, and the influence for good will be so far reaching that it is hard to conceive where the end might be, for in the rising generation is the future hope of the progress of this as well as all other countries. It is said that to teach a child we should begin two generations before that child is born. In other words, we should begin with the grandparents when they were children. While we are looking out for the young generation let us try to educate the parents so that they may reap some of the benefits to be derived from the present good. That they may join us and help to strengthen us in our present fight for reform, and to enroll such a number asking for the same thing that our Dominion and our provincial authorities will not only listen to, but must acknowledge that our demands are just and honorable, and grant them to us.

To do this, and to arrive at the right solution, I think we should go to these people in their own language pure and simple, the same as if we were teaching a child to talk. Who would think of reading a lecture in theology to a child beginning to talk. In going to these people in this manner, we might well feel proud

that we are able and willing to help these, our fellow men, to a higher and more noble life, which will be not only a benefit to them but to us individually, to the association, and to the world in general. When I was a boy in school, one lesson in our old reader began thus: "We must educate, we must educate. If we do not, short will be our race from the cradle to the grave."

Educate must be the watchword. We should strive to make this an organization of which we may all feel proud, and say without boast that we are second to none.

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

(By H. Dorrell)

By the creating of the Grain Growers' Association a great force and a mighty instrument for good or for evil has been set in motion, and it devolves on the fathers of this movement to give to it such a constitution, that the primary aims of our association are safeguarded, the principle of equal representation at the councils of its members maintained, and above all that by careful sifting and selection, the best brains and characters in the province may be always found at the head of our organization.

Now in my opinion our present constitution fails in all three of these essentials: To the first the words "any person" in clause II opens a wide door, and may weaken our presentations to the outside world; our aim should be to have only those who are or have been, actual working producers. Dr. Robertson recently made the statement that "labor was a better educator than books" and while books are necessary to build up the mind of man, only daily toil that has met the many existing impediments to its true reward will produce the men that by their sincere convictions, their enduring patience, and unswerving fidelity will reach the ends our organization stands for.

In the second essential, our present system of dividing the province and choosing a director from each is more crude than just. Representation by population is a part of the Canadian constitution. Now I find that according to the agricultural report for 1909 that in district No. 1 there are 18,851 farmers; in No. 2 there are 11,954 farmers; in No. 4 there are 10,218 farmers; in No. 5 there are 19,520 farmers. In all five others, there are 16,760, yet each district has one and one only representative on the board of directors for the other directors may be picked up anywhere, whoever may be the man of the hour.

In the third essential, that of selecting our best men our constitution is very weak; other orders than our own have suffered from the hasty selection of leaders and trustees from a large body of delegates met together but for a short time, imperfectly acquainted as to fitness or character, and where the loudest to acclaim or the "jolly good fellow" is often installed in office. So far we owe our success in this matter to fortune, not to constitution. Our leaders should be selected first by their neighbors in the sub-associations, then in their districts before being eligible to the board of directors. In the first place then I would suggest that the word "person" should be changed to "bona fide" grain growers. We pretend to speak for and as Grain Growers, and the fact that others may be members weakens our position and makes us open to the attack that we are a body any mal-content may join.

Then in order to make our annual conventions more widely and effective, and also to enable all our members to get together and discuss and educate themselves on the questions of the day without travelling a long distance; divide the province into a number of districts according to population; it would seem to me that our rural provincial constituencies would be about the right size and are supposed to be based on population. Each district might have its annual convention and after due consideration elect one or two delegates to the provincial convention. This would ensure only the best men from all parts of the province being eligible for the directorate, and the cream of the province would rise to the top.

In order to ensure a true representation of the members at the convention, at the request of a minority or any question, the voting power of each delegate might be taken on the number of paid-up members he represented in his district. Another advantage of having each riding a district

would be to bring the member in the legislature more under our control, which is no small matter when the looked-for government ownership of internal elevators comes into operation, besides the many other subjects we must look to our local house to reform. An addition too might be made to the constitution by recognizing the important work of education and organization, provision should be made that this should be continuous for the need will never cease, and a systematic provision should be made for it by the constitution for all time. As many of our members favor the principles of the "referendum" why not try it in our constitution? It would strengthen our position if we ever ask for it.

Gentlemen, I hope these few suggestions may help some in perfecting our organization and while we can never attain a faultless constitution, still we may give equal opportunities to all our members to make their minds effective on every question that may come before our body and give us a leadership that would create an ambition among our young men to attain to that position, which would be one of the highest in honor in the province.

WHAT LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COULD DO THROUGH THE JOINT STOCK COMPANY ACT

By J. A. Maharg)

This is a subject which I am entirely incapable of even doing partial justice to. The possibilities open to local associations through the medium of the Joint Stock Company Act are so numerous that in the few minutes allotted to me I can only touch on a few of the points which seem of most importance to me.

In glancing over this subject naturally the first thought would be the possibilities from a monetary standpoint. And unless the promoters of a joint stock company are able to show that it will be a success financially they will find it difficult to induce many to subscribe for stock. Unfortunately for a great many people, (myself included), we give this monetary consideration too prominent a place in our every-day life. We want to see the dollars bulging out of the wheel before we are willing to put our shoulder to it to help keep it going. We want the rough places smoothed over so that it will be easy going. The conditions that the Grain Growers are subjected to at the present time are such that in my opinion local associations taking advantage of the Joint Stock Company Act could well afford to regulate the direct monetary consideration back to second or third place, possibly a lot farther. Now this may sound rather strange being in direct opposition to the rules of finance. Nevertheless it is my firm conviction that there are more important things than the matter of dividends to be taken into consideration in connection with our local associations forming joint stock companies. To me the bringing together of the different units of the Grain Growers and unifying them in one great body for the mutual benefit of all cannot be measured at the present time by any financial rule yet made. The education received through coming in contact with one another, the interchange of ideas, besides cultivating the spirit of come and go or give and take, the one thing so necessary in every body of men, no matter what they are, trying to accomplish those things in themselves, seems to me to be of more importance to the Grain Growers at the present time than a little financial gain.

Then the education received through coming into closer contact with the business world inspires more confidence in the ordinary Grain Grower. He becomes more familiar with figures. Gets a clearer conception of the tactics employed by business concerns in the matter of sales, transportation, distribution, etc. All those things have a tendency to give them greater confidence in their ability to conduct their own affairs. Having some confidence in their own business ability they are not dumfounded when a proposition is laid before them, such as building interior or terminal elevators, building railroads, handling our wheat right from our wagon to consumers' flour bin. Buying all our necessities direct from the manufacturer, and a great many other things that we are just as capable of doing as are those that are doing it for us at the present time. If present conditions continue to exist and get less favorable as rapidly in the future as they have in the past, I can see no remedy for relief, unless along lines something similar to those

suggested. And it is possible the joint stock company in connection with our local association, would have a tendency to develop something like this more rapidly than it otherwise would.

I have been a member of a purely farmers' joint stock company for a long time and have had no reason to regret it. When we organized we paid in 15 per cent. of the amount subscribed and in four years the profits had paid the remaining eighty-five per cent., and set aside a nice sum for working capital.

You ask how we accomplished this. First, we built an elevator to handle our own wheat so we would be satisfied we were getting justice. Then we gradually worked into merchandise, confining ourselves to the more heavy and bulky articles, such as lumber, coal, twine, harness, wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, seeders, drills, carriages, cutters, sleighs; all kinds of building material, such as doors, windows, finishings, nails, building paper, cement, wall plaster, etc.; fruits, flour, bran, shorts, coal oil, etc. These goods were bought in large quantities and were sold to the public and shareholders alike and at a reduction of from ten to thirty per cent. less than they are usually sold for elsewhere.

There seems to be something holding our Grain Growers back in taking advantage of the benefits of our association. Also the Joint Stock Company Act. It seems to me that we will have to devise some scheme or other to make our association more attractive, so that it will have a greater tendency to hold our association together. As I have said joint stock companies are successful financially but there is no way at present by which those companies can co-operate to help one another. At least if there is, I am unaware of it. If we had some means by which they could co-operate one with the other in buying, distributing, financing, and many other things which would be beneficial to them, it would help us wonderfully.

TREGARVA LIFE MEMBERS

A very enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of the Tregarva district took place in the Grain Growers' Hall at 2.30 on the afternoon of the 18th. The occasion was the visit of Messrs. Hawkes and Brown from the central association. The meeting opened by singing, "The Maple Leaf Forever." The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Busby, who in his remarks referred to the fact that the crowd would have been larger only they had been disappointed twice before in not securing speakers; and also because of a funeral in the neighborhood. He, however, was pleased to see so many out.

The next on the program was an instrumental selection by Messrs Brown and Seed. Following this Mr. Brown delivered several papers that had been given by prominent men at the Saskatoon conference. Mr. Crispen then gave a song entitled, "The Man Behind the Plow," which was very well received. Some little time was taken up in discussing the papers read. Special attention was paid to Mr. Dorrell's paper regarding who would be members of our association, and the definition of a "bona fide" farmer. The audience were here given another instrumental by Messrs. Brown and Seed.

Mr. Busby then introduced Mr. Hawkes who took up the history of the association and traced it from the date of its inception up until the present time, showing what it had accomplished in the interests of the farmers. He also dealt with the Ottawa trip, and the subjects that would come up at the interview with the government. Also the interior elevator question, and organization work. Lastly he took up the Life Membership scheme and explained it in detail, and asked for volunteers. Was he surprised? Well, rather! Why, they crowded up so fast that they kept the secretary busy for a long time writing our receipts and taking the money. When all was counted up, it was found out that twenty men had that day joined the association for life. Mr. Sutton, the local secretary, also secured some eight or ten annual members, and sold a large number of membership buttons. After a vote of thanks being tendered to the speakers, the meeting closed by singing, "God save the King." The officers of the Tregarva association are certainly to be congratulated on the live membership they have.

LUMSDEN MEETING

A very enthusiastic meeting of the

MATRICULATION

Do you want to be a doctor, lawyer, minister, dentist, druggist, civil, mechanical or electrical engineer? Do you want to enter any profession? The Matriculation Examination is the First Step. We fit you for this at home by mail. Write for circular—CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LTD., Dept. G, Toronto, Can.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY" with its Head Office at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, with power to take over, acquire and carry on the business of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, and amending Acts, of the Province of Manitoba, and for such purposes to buy, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the property, assets, and undertaking of said Company as a going concern, and to pay for the same by cash or shares, debentures or securities of the new company, or partly by cash and partly by shares, debentures or securities of the new company or upon such terms of amalgamation as may be agreed upon between the shareholders of the old company and the new company, and with the same powers as are now possessed by the said "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & CO.,

Solicitors for the Applicant.

DATED at Winnipeg this 25th day of November, A.D. 1910.

AVIS

Avis est donne par le present qu'une application sera faite au Parlement du Canada a la presente session pour obtenir un Acte concernant l'incorporation d'une compagnie sous le nom de "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY," ayant son bureau principal a Winnipeg, Manitoba, et avec le pouvoir de prendre, d'acquiescer et de poursuivre le but et l'objet de la compagnie "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," une compagnie incorporee en vertu de la "Joint Stock Companies' Act," et des amendements du dit Acte, de la Province du Manitoba, et a cette fin, pour acheter, acquerir, louer, acquiescer les proprietes, mobiliers et immobiliers, et d'entreprendre de la dite compagnie, et de payer argent comptant, ou en actions, ou en debentures, ou en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie, ou partiellement en argent comptant, ou partiellement en actions, ou partiellement en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie; ou selon des termes d'amalgamation tels qu'il sera convenu entre les actionnaires de l'ancienne compagnie et de la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie aura les memes pouvoirs que la compagnie "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN ET CIE,

Advocats du les requerants.

Date a Winnipeg, le vingt-cinquieme jour le Novembre, 1910.

Lumsden Grain Growers' Association took place in the council chamber on the evening of the 17th, President Russell in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. A. G. Hawkes, and R. J. Brown. Mr. Brown referred briefly to the conference at Saskatoon, and gave the audience the benefit of several papers which were read there by the leading men of the Association.

Mr. Hawkes took up the provincial elevator question, and the report of the elevator commission, and stated that as a directorate they could not pass an opinion on it, as they had not had time to go into the matter fully. However, it was likely that another meeting would take place in the near future when the matter would be fully gone into.

He next took up the subject of the Ottawa delegation, and explained it in detail, and urged the Lumsden association to be well represented.

Next he took up the Life Membership scheme, explaining its workings fully, and calling on the audience to respond; and before the meeting closed he had the pleasure of seeing seven men come forward and voluntarily pay their Life Membership fee. The meeting closed after a vote of thanks to the speakers.

ZID ELECTS DELEGATE

A meeting of the Zid Grain Growers' Association was held in the Zid school-house, with Mr. J. McCready acting as chairman. After a few remarks by the chairman, Messrs. Dr. McNeil and Macbeth Malcolm were called upon to explain to the meeting the objects of the convention of Grain Growers at Ottawa next month. This they did and conveyed to the meeting the information that Mr. T. Lawrence, of Hanley, asked them to state that he would be willing to subscribe \$10 towards the cost of sending a delegate

from the Zid Grain Growers' Association to attend the convention at Ottawa. Some discussion took place as to the chances of the Association being able to raise the necessary funds to pay the expenses of a delegate, but upon Messrs. MacNeil and Malcolm stating that they, too, would be willing to assist in this respect it was decided that a delegate should be sent, and Messrs. J. W. Tracy, J. McCready, and Geo. Reynolds were nominated. A ballot was taken which resulted in the election of Mr. Geo. Reynolds, who, in a few suitable words, thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred on him. A subscription list was then passed round and in a few minutes the sum of \$70 had been subscribed. Another meeting will be held next Monday night at the same place, and if those soliciting subscriptions report that enough money is in sight another delegate will be elected. Some of the signers to the subscription list stated at the meeting that if a second delegate were to be sent they would double the amount of their present subscription.

BRITISH TRADE BIG

The values of the imports, exports, and re-exports of the United Kingdom (merchandise only) for the third quarter of 1910 have each been greater than has been recorded for the third quarter of any previous year.

The totals for the first nine months of the year were as follows:

Imports £487,311,000
Exports:

United Kingdom Produce 318,577,000
Foreign and Colonial

Produce 78,441,000

The increase on the figures for the first nine months of the year 1909 were:

In imports £37,530,000 or 8.3%
In Exports:

United Kingdom

Produce 41,240,000 " 14.9%

Foreign and Colonial Produce 11,064,000 " 16.4%

"Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured" account for more than £265,000,000 of the increase of £375,000,000 in imports. £36,000,000 of the increase of £41,000,000 in exports of United Kingdom produce are accounted for under the head of "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured."

Some part of the increases must be attributed to the fact that prices have been higher this year than last, but this consideration is not sufficient to account for the bulk of the increases, which reflect a real and substantial growth in the volume of trade.

The total value of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Canada during the nine months was £18,309,000, and that of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported to Canada £14,584,000. Foreign and colonial merchandise to the value of £2,250,000 was also exported from the United Kingdom to the Dominion during the same period. The figures for the corresponding period of 1909 were: Imports from Canada £16,541,000; exports to Canada of United Kingdom produce £11,453,000, of foreign and colonial produce £1,765,000. The growth in imports from Canada has thus been 10½ per cent., and in exports of United Kingdom produce thither no less than 27 per cent. on last year's figures.

Among the principle imports and exports were the following:

Imports from	Nine months ending	30th Sept.
Canada	Value	Value
Articles	1909	1910
Wheat.....	4,761,000	5,118,000
Wheat-meal and flour	738,000	1,122,000
Bacon and hams	1,148,000	1,114,000
Cattle	1,328,000	982,000
Cheese	3,024,000	2,897,000
Canned salmon	356,000	698,000
Wood, sawn or split, planed or dressed	2,133,000	2,434,000
Exports to Canada (U. K. produces):		
Iron and steel and manufactures there-of (so far as separately distinguished in the monthly accounts)	1,089,000	1,393,000
Cotton piece goods ..	981,000	1,268,000
Woolen and worsted tissues	1,757,000	2,052,000

Value

1909

1910

Wheat.....

Wheat-meal and flour

Bacon and hams

Cattle

Cheese

Canned salmon

Wood, sawn or split, planed or dressed

Exports to Canada (U. K. produces):

Iron and steel and manufactures there-of (so far as separately distinguished in the monthly accounts)

Cotton piece goods ..

Woolen and worsted tissues

MANY NEW RAILWAYS

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The Canada Gazette contains notice that application will be made to parliament for authority

to construct branch railway lines as follows:

From Grosse Isle, Man., northerly to Grand Rapids, with a branch to Sturgeon Bay;

From Wassewa, Man., westerly and northerly to or near Ethelbert, Man.;

From Yorkton, Sask., northerly to or near Hudson Bay Junction, Sask.;

From Craven, Sask., northeasterly to or near Hudson Bay Junction;

From Craven, Sask., easterly to Rossburn, branch of the Canadian Northern railway, east of Yorkton;

From Craven, northerly through or near Humboldt to or near Prince Albert;

From line D. westerly to a point between Davidson and Aylesbury;

From a point near Kinistino northeasterly to or near the Pas Mission;

From line D in or near township 40, range 7 west, second meridian, westerly near Jack Fish lake northwest of North Battleford;

From or near Moose Jaw northerly to join the Vegreville-Calgary line of the Canadian Northern railway between Camrose and Stettler;

From the international boundary near range 7 west, fourth meridian northerly and easterly to a point near or west of Battleford;

From or near Macleod, Alta., northeasterly to the Saskatchewan and Calgary line of the Canadian Northern railway in or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian.

From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northern railway at or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian, westerly via Cardston to or near Pincher Creeks;

From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northern railway in or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian, northwesterly via Taber to a junction with line L;

From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northern railway between ranges 1 and 10 west, fourth meridian, northwesterly to a point in or near townships 20 to 23, range 6 west, fifth meridian;

From Lloydminster northwesterly and westerly to Bruderheim;

From the Edmonton and Slake Lake railway north to Morinville to a point in or near township 6, range B west, fifth meridian;

From or near Fort Pitt northwesterly to the Athabasca river.

Application will be made for power to lease the Kootenay Central railway to the C. P. R.

BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET

A London cable of Nov. 25 said: Arrangements are being made by the government for the formation of the first actual air fleet, and it will be in commission during 1911. The fleet is to consist in the first instance of six airships and six aeroplanes, and these practically represent a "battle squadron" and a "cruiser squadron."

The airship squadron is intended for the more serious strategical work of defence in reconnaissance, and for undertaking long journeys. The aeroplane squadron is for the shorter tactical scouting work. The former, minus the naval craft, is to be headquartered at South Farnborough, in Hampshire, and the latter at Durrington, in Wiltshire. This fleet in 1911 will be as follows:

Airship Squadron

Base, South Farnborough, Hampshire.

Name	Origin	Persons Carried
Beta	British	4
Gamma	British	6
Lebaudy	French	20
Clement-Bayard	French	20
Delta (building)	British	6
Naval ship (building)	British	8

Persons

Carried

4

6

20

20

6

8

Aeroplane Squadron

Base, Durrington, Wiltshire.

Short-Wright..... Aeroplane

Farman

Paulhan

Bristol

Bleriot

Army type

Aeroplane

TOLSTOI DEMONSTRATIONS

London, Nov. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times describes the situation arising from the student demonstrations in honor of Tolstoi as serious. A large force of police scattered the crowds to-night outside the university. Twenty students were injured. Serious trouble is feared to-morrow, and troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.



WALTHAM

is the watch of established reputation for accuracy throughout the world. It has had the unqualified endorsement of jewelers, whose knowledge of watch-making is both practical and technical, for nearly three-quarters of a century. The Waltham Colonial Riverside Maximus movement is the newest word in watchmaking. A thing of beauty, and a watch of splendid accuracy. Made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable time-piece. Ask your Jeweler.

WALTHAM WATCH CO., - WALTHAM, MASS., U. S. A.
Canadian Office, 189 St. James Street, Montreal

BUY DIRECT At Wholesale Prices



We are now selling direct to you at the same prices we have been selling the jewelers. This enables you to save the profit they have been making; in many cases this has been 100 per cent. We are able to sell you a watch you have been paying \$10.00 for at \$7.50. See prices below.

WALTHAM

59A—18 size, 17 jewel nickel movement in gold filled case, fully guaranteed, the same exactly that is sold through the country for \$15.00 and \$18.00. Our Special Price... **\$9.90**

We are agents for a very fine line of Swiss watches that are specially adjusted for the extremes of this country. We buy these direct from the makers and can sell them to you at the same price your jeweler is paying. Every one guaranteed and returnable if not satisfactory.

Heavy nickel case, 16 or 18 size, all good timekeepers, with
20B—7 jewel movement \$3.50
21B—15 jewel movement 4.75
22B—17 jewel movement 6.50
Gold filled case, 16 or 18 size, nicely engraved, with
30C—7 Jewel movement \$6.50
31C—15 jewel movement 7.75
32C—17 jewel movement 9.50

LADIES' WATCHES

40D—Gold filled hunting case with our special movement, fully guaranteed, a watch that is sold retail at \$12.00. Our Price \$6.25
41D—Same case, 7 jewel Waltham 10.00
42D—Same case, 11 jewel Waltham 11.50
43D—Same case, 15 jewel Waltham 11.90

SEND US YOUR WATCH REPAIRS—

Cleaning 75c
Main Spring 75c
Jewel 75c
Balance Staff \$1.25

All other repairs done at this low rate, and all work guaranteed.

The Winnipeg Jewelry Co.

540 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG
Reference: The Grain Growers' Guide



Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business-getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY LOTS, BEST investment at the coast; over three-fifths of lots sold; will soon be off the market. One party has sixteen thousand dollars invested in Twin City lots. Write quick for particulars.—S. J. Robinson, Champion, Alberta. 14-6

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan and Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards. P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

BOXE COME RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels for sale.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock Cockerels. — Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE, POULTRY—BUFF AND BAR- red Rocks, Cockerels, for sale \$1.00 each.—W. A. Lyndon, Lyndon, Alta. 18-1

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

SEVERAL CAR LOTS OF ABUNDANCE Oats, free from weeds and weigh heavy to measured bushel from machine; positively free from frost, and splendid seed, 40 cents per bushel f.o.b. Saltcoats if taken within the next month. Sample sent on request.—Chas. A. Partridge, Box 16, Saltcoats. 18-6

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS— Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch G.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goulden, Yorkton. 16-6

OATS WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD feed at less than 85c delivered in Perdue, Sask., Twp. 86, Rg. 11, W. 3.—F. Plocker. 18-6

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GOOD COLLIE PUPS, \$5—P. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 18-2

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SPANISH JACK "Picadon." — E. E. Landes, Langham, Sask. 18-6

WOOD FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD DIRECT— \$3.50 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. 18-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 TO \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap, Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE— Young stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Acola, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM- son Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed. 8 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Glendening Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.— Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; fillies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.— B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.O.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS— J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. J. FREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and Importer of Holstein Fresian Cattle.

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEP- uty District Registrar, Brandon), Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec. Treas., Swan River, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Practical Conservation of Popular Sovereignty

By Hon. JOHNATHAN BOURNE, Jr.

Self-government is an inherent right of the people, but this right cannot be fully enjoyed unless they have control over legislation. The right to enact laws or to defeat vicious legislation is as important as the right to select public servants. By constitutional provision the people of the several states vested legislation power in the representatives, who in theory were to fulfil the wishes of the people in enactment of laws. Experience in all states has shown that legislatures sometimes betray their trust, and that in order to establish truly representative government the people must further exercise their constitution-making power, by reserving to themselves the right, whenever they so desire, to propose and adopt laws independently of the legislature. This is not an overthrow of representative government, but is a modification that makes government truly representative.

Possession and exercise of the power of direct legislation has a strong educational influence upon the people. It provides a limited field for the individual member of society and for society as a whole to develop through submission of new laws to the people. It establishes accountability of the electorate for all legislation, for if the legislator fails to enact desired laws, the people can and will resort to the initiative.

Opponents of direct legislation argue that people cannot understand measures submitted to them, and, therefore, should not be given the power to enact laws. As well argue that a child should keep out of the water until he has learned to swim. Once give the people the power to legislate and they will soon acquire the knowledge of public questions and demonstrate a degree of intelligence that will put opponents of direct legislation to shame.

Voters Have no Choice

In most states the voter has fulfilled the duties of citizenship when he has paid his taxes and marked his ballot by choosing between two candidates, both of whom were selected by political bosses. That is the limit of the voter's power and responsibility. In Oregon the farmer at his plow, the mechanic at his bench, and the business man at his desk, devote a portion of their time to study of their government and methods of improving it. They have become the most intelligent, most progressive and most independent people in the world. They wear no intellectual halters. They cannot be led to the polls and be voted on election day. They do their own thinking. They do their own voting. They acknowledge no human authority higher than a mandate legally recorded in a popular election.

The Initiative and Referendum elevates the legislator through realization that if he fails to enact needed and progressive legislation the people will act under the Initiative and will refer legislative enactments to themselves if they believe them unwise or against the general welfare. The existence of the Initiative and Referendum and the possibility of its use tends to make the legislator view every question from the standpoint of the people whom he represents. The mental attitude which the legislator is induced to assume, cannot be otherwise than beneficial, but I would not say that the mere existence of the Initiative and Referendum would obviate occasion for its use.

The Referendum protects legitimate business interests from the attacks of blackmailing legislators. Everyone familiar with legislative sessions know that many anti-corporation bills are introduced for no other purpose than to make the interests attacked pay for the abandonment or defeat of the bills. "Pinch bills" of this character cost the corporations millions of dollars, either in direct payment to legislators or in maintenance of expensive lobbies. Where the Referendum is in force blackmailing legislators cannot make their schemes effective, for corporations unjustly assailed can appeal directly to the people with full confidence that the people are fair and honest and will not give their approval to an unjust attack upon business or property. On the other hand the Referendum protects the people against legislative grants of special privileges, and forces corporate interests to secure desired legislation through sound argument rather than by purchase.

Other states should adopt an Initiative and Referendum amendment similar to that in force in Oregon, because the Oregon amendment has stood the test of the courts and has been demonstrated a success by eight years of practical experience. Under the Oregon system of direct legislation the people have acted upon thirty-two measures, with general satisfaction as to results. Though opponents of direct legislation in Oregon make the broad assertion that the people cannot vote intelligently upon measures submitted to them, they do not point out any specific instance in which the people displayed lack of understanding or in which the vote failed to express the popular will. Now they can do so.

People Make no Mistakes

Oregon legislatures have several times made such serious mistakes that special sessions were necessary to correct the errors, but no special sessions have been called to correct errors of the people under direct legislation.

Machine politicians who are always guardians of special interest predicted that men of wealth would not invest their money in Oregon if the Initiative and Referendum be adopted. Experience has proven the falsity of the prediction. Oregon's commercial and industrial development since the adoption of the amendment has been more rapid than ever before. Her people were never more prosperous, more contented, or better governed than they are today.

In every state adoption of the Initiative and Referendum should be made the chief issue of every campaign until it has been made a part of the constitution. It should be made an issue that knows no party lines. Every candidate for nomination or election to a state legislature or constitutional convention should be required by the voters to define his attitude upon this question, and no man should be nominated or elected unless he pledges himself unequivocally to work and vote for the submission of this amendment to the people for their ratification. By such means such submission of the amendment can be secured, and wherever submitted to the voters it will be adopted.

Whereas, the people of a state regain their sovereignty by the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum constitutional amendment, they can then easily secure and retain any other progressive laws they may desire. Personally I should recommend concentration of all efforts on first securing the Initiative and Referendum. Then the enactment of the Oregon form of Direct Primary, Corrupt Practices Act and Recall, and absolutely establish and perpetuate the sovereignty of the people and make all public servants directly accountable to the people instead of to the irresponsible political machine, boss or special interest. No man has any natural authority over his fellow men. The basis of all authority rests on mutual agreement. Thus only can obedience become a pleasurable duty and reciprocal obligation be preserved. General subjection by the people to one man is slavery—not government. In society or government the individual surrender is not to a particular person but to all. The individual's compensation is his acquisition of an equivalent right over every other member of his community.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

A Call to Western Farmers

TO MEET the expansion of trade and provide capital for the further extension of business, a large block of Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock will be sold within the next few months. With the standing which the Grain Growers' Grain Company has today, and the price at which the shares are offered, the available stock should soon all be taken up. If it were offered to the general public without restriction as to the number of shares which each man could take, it would be all purchased within a very short time. But, when the Company was started, a wise provision was made whereby the farmers were the only people who were allowed to purchase this stock. This arrangement was made to protect the farmers' rights and prevent outside interests ruining the Company. If this Company is to grow and do the work which we all hope it will do, it must have more capital, and, according to the by-laws, this capital must all come from the farmers. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the Farmers' Own Company and it will be whatever they make it.

The Company's Standing

That the Grain Growers' Grain Company is making great progress and is on a very sound financial basis is shown in the following summary of its business since it was started in September, 1906:

	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Bus. Grain handled .	2,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	16,400,000
Bus. Grain Exp't'd .	.....	.....	2,000,000	6,000,000
Shares Sold	1,853	2,932	7,558	14,131
Paid up Capital	\$11,795.00	\$20,385.00	\$120,708.00	\$292,957.55
Profits Earned	790.54	30,190.24	52,902.08	95,662.78

It will be seen by these figures that the volume of business has been practically doubled every year and that the Company has always been able to clear a good profit. This year, in spite of poorer crops, it is handling considerably more grain than ever before. With this rate of progress it will soon be handling 50 to 60 million bushels of grain per year. To provide capital to meet this enormous expansion, is one of the reasons why the Company desires to sell as much stock as possible at the present time.

Large Flour Mill Necessary

Then, also, as soon as sufficient capital can be raised, the Company purposes entering upon the milling business. Four years ago the Western farmers organized the Grain Growers' Grain Company and went into the Grain Commission business in order that they might improve market conditions and secure more nearly the value of their grain. That this Company has fulfilled their purpose and enabled them to get more nearly the value of their grain than they got a few years ago, no one can deny. But even yet there is often a wide margin between the price of grain and its true value, particularly in the lower grades. The price the farmer pays for his flour and oatmeal is altogether out of proportion to the price paid him for the wheat he sells. Many believe, and rightly so, that a large flour mill and oatmeal mill would do much to reduce this wide spread between the prices of wheat and flour and would raise the price of grain to the farmer. This is a strong reason why the Company should be supported and capital subscribed at once.

Cheaper Lumber Wanted

Another line the Company has in view is the supplying of lumber to the shareholders at reduced rates. This is a commodity which every farmer must use and which would be used more than it is if it could be secured at anything like a reasonable price. Why has the farmer to pay such a high price for lumber? Because the supply is controlled by a monopoly and he cannot buy a foot unless it comes through the Lumber Combine. The Grain Growers' Grain Company aims at purchasing its own timber limits and supplying lumber to its shareholders at cost. What this will mean in reducing expenses on the farm and enabling the farmer to provide better buildings for himself and his stock can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents.

These are two of the lines of development which the Company hopes to take up, just as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed. There are many other lines of buying and selling to which the co-operative principle can be applied with advantage and which can be taken up as soon as a sufficient number of farmers are willing to co-operate and subscribe the necessary capital. The field for co-operation among the Western farmers is practically unlimited.

The Purpose of the Company

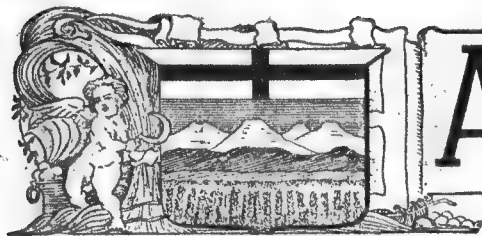
As stated before, the object in starting the Grain Growers' Grain Company, was to secure for its shareholders higher prices for what they had to sell and enable them to purchase their necessities at cost and not so much to pay large cash dividends on the stock. At the same time good dividends have always been paid and the shareholder may always count on as good a rate of interest on his money as he could secure from other equally safe investments. After a reasonable interest has been paid on the stock the balance of the profits will be added to capital, thus increasing the value of the shares and enabling the Company to do greater work in buying and selling and effect a greater saving to its shareholders than it could otherwise do. In the four years the Company has been in business, it has so improved the grain market that every farmer is now able to get \$25 to \$50 a car more for his grain than he could have got a few years ago. By entering the milling business it can raise the price of grain still nearer its real value and at the same time reduce the cost of flour to the farmer; by entering the lumber business it will enable the farmer to make a large saving on every foot of lumber he buys.

A Safe and Sure Investment

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a limited Company, and no shareholder can possibly be liable for more than the amount of stock he has subscribed for, i.e., \$25, \$50, \$75 or \$100, depending on whether he has one, two, three or four shares respectively. The Company is now well established and is making rapid progress, and, as was shown in the figures given above, is clearing a good profit. Every by-law has been placed on the books of the Company that would protect the interests of the shareholders and assure them that the Company shall always remain a Farmers' Co-operative concern. Every farmer who has a few dollars lying in the Bank should invest it in this stock. He would receive two or three times as much interest on his money; interest would be paid him since June, 1910; his stock would increase in value, and, above all, he would be building up a Company which would enable him to save hundreds of dollars on his sales and purchases.

Now is the Time to Purchase Stock

The shares are still offered at par value, \$25.00 each, while they are really worth \$30.00, over \$50,000.00 of profits having been added to the capital during the past two years. It is quite probable that before long the shareholders will decide to advance the price of these shares and, therefore, we want as many farmers as possible to join the Company now. While the benefits of this Company have always been shared alike by shareholder and non-shareholder, there is no guarantee that such will always be the case. When the Company is supplying its shareholders with lumber and other commodities at cost, every farmer will want to be a shareholder, and now is the time to purchase the stock. Any money that is paid on stock now will bear interest since July 1, 1910. Interest is allowed on the amount of money paid. The whole price of the shares may be paid at the one time, but, if the applicant is not in a position to pay the full amount, liberal terms can be arranged for. Any farmer who is interested in this co-operative movement and believes it possible to improve his position and save money, should subscribe for stock at once. Any person desiring more information concerning the Company, or wanting application forms should write to the office of the Company in Winnipeg. [ADVT.]



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Official Circular No. 12

Acting under instructions from the board of directors I beg to notify you that the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held at Calgary on January 17, 18 and 19, 1911, commencing at ten o'clock, a.m., on the day first mentioned. According to the constitution local unions are entitled to send one delegate for every ten paid up members, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance at this convention. The name of the hall will be announced in the next circular, but the reception committee will arrange to meet all trains and a hall will be engaged for Monday evening, January 16, where the delegates will be able to attend, register, leave their credentials and secure their recognition badge. It has been decided to issue special credential cards and a supply of same will be forwarded to all unions at an early date.

Transportation

Special transportation arrangements are being made with all railway companies, and delegates will purchase a single first class ticket to Calgary and secure a standard certificate. This certificate will be surrendered by the delegate when registering and upon being countersigned by the secretary at the convention a return ticket will be issued by the railway company. This applies to all C. P. R. lines, but delegates residing on the G. T. P. or the C. N. R., will secure a single first class ticket to Edmonton, and take a standard certificate. At Edmonton a single first class ticket to Calgary and standard certificate will be secured from the C. P. R. This is important, and it is hoped that all delegates will carry out these instructions. Further details will be given when the credential tickets are sent out.

Amendments to Constitution

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution on that behalf, the following notices of motion for amendments to the constitution have been submitted:

From Bellcamp Union.—“That Section 25 be struck out, and the following new section inserted in place thereof:—Any person may, by sending his name and address with \$12 to the Central Association, become a life member, but without convention privileges unless duly elected a delegate by a local union. There shall be three trustees to have charge of the life membership fund, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the board of directors, who shall fix their remuneration. Two dollars of the life membership fund shall go to the general fund of the Central Association; ten dollars shall go into a trust fund to be invested by the trustees, secured by first mortgages on improved farm lands at not more than 40 per cent. of their valuation. The interest only of the fund shall go into the general revenue of the Central Association. The trust funds shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the life trust fund of the United Farmers of Alberta (incorporated), and shall only be withdrawn at the order of the trustees. The trustees shall give security by bonds, satisfactory to the executive, as provided for in the Trustees' Ordinance. They shall present to the directors, who shall present it to the annual meeting, a report showing the amount of the fund, expense and net revenue. The trustees shall elect a chairman and secretary-treasurer from among themselves. The trustees shall issue a certificate to each life member. These shall be numbered consecutively.”

That Section 23 be amended by adding thereto a further clause to read as follows: “By becoming a life member as provided in Section 25, and paying the annual fee to the local union where they reside.”

Submitted by Hillsdown Union: “That Section 17 be amended by inserting ‘officers of this’ between the first two words of said section.”

Submitted by Penhold Union.—“That Section 25 be struck out and a new section inserted to read as follows: ‘Any person may become a life member upon payment of a fee of twelve dollars, half of which

shall go to a trust fund of the Central Association, the interest only being used, and half to be banked to the credit of the local union. Life membership in the local union to be understood with the option of changing from one union to another on change of residence.’”

Submitted by the general secretary: “That a new section be added to the constitution to read as follows: ‘That travelling expenses of all duly qualified delegates to the annual convention shall be borne equally by all the delegates, and for this purpose the central executive shall prepare a statement at each annual convention, and shall divide the railway fare between all the delegates, collecting or paying the difference in the fare from the delegates before surrendering the standard certificates.’”

Incorporation

A resolution will be submitted to the convention to the effect that the board of directors shall immediately apply for incorporation under a special act of the legislature, as suggested in circular No. 10. Other resolutions have been submitted for consideration at the annual convention as follows:

By Queenstown Union: “Whereas, we believe it is necessary that in order to gain our ends the farmers in every part of the province should be organized; and,

“Whereas, we think the time has come to carry on a vigorous campaign for a thorough organization, and that the country is ripe for such a move, therefore, be it, “Resolved, that we ask the next convention to adopt a better and more progressive system of organization, and provide ways and means to carry same into effect at once.”

By Penhold Union: “That a resolution be brought before the convention, asking that railways provide water at stockyards where the shipments of live stock are sufficient to require it.”

By Rawdonville Union: “Whereas, the wise homestead laws requiring settlers to develop their land is rapidly placing Alberta at the front of the small grain growing countries of the world; and, “Whereas, these settlers, by their work, energy and self-sacrifice are giving the country schools, churches, roads and the things that lead to a higher and better life, thus increasing the population, wealth and natural advantages of Alberta, and,

“Whereas, the sale of provincial school lands without restriction as to residence is working a hardship to present settlers and creates a condition favorable to capital at the expense of labor that is not in keeping with the Western spirit of equality and justice; therefore, be it,

“Resolved, that this farmers' union most respectfully petition the government to require the purchasers of school lands to make reasonable development within a reasonable time, that the country's population, wealth and standard of life may increase as rapidly as it richly deserves.”

By Tan Y. Bryn Union: “Resolved, that the executive of the U. F. A. do confer with the government to see whether it is possible to get lower rates for lumber so that the homesteader may be able to provide suitable houses for themselves, and shelter for their stock at reasonable rates.”

“Resolved, that the executive of the U. F. A. be asked to consider whether any means can be devised to establish a farmers' bank, where they can borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest when needed.”

By Wheatland Center Union: “Whereas, there is urgent need of improved methods for cultivating the farms in a scientific and profitable manner, and,

“Whereas, the Alberta government has appropriated \$50,000 for the establishment of an agricultural college, therefore, be it,

“Resolved, that we request and urge the minister of agriculture to proceed and establish the said college preferably in connection with a training farm where the students can get a practical as well as

a theoretical education in the proper and scientific treatment of the soil.”

By Conjur Creek Union: “That all farmers who have government telephones in their houses be given free exchange in their market town with all who have telephones in their houses in the said town.”

“That the government be asked to build, own and operate at least two meal mills, one in central north and one in central south Alberta.”

By Blackfoot Union: “That seeing that the work of the U. F. A. is crippled for want of funds to cover cost of educating the farmer to need of co-operation and organization, it is desirable to create a ‘self denial’ fund, the money derived from same to be invested and the interest only used.”

“That the clause by which railway companies refuse to recognize any liability for loss of stock if left unherded within half a mile of a railway crossing, be abolished.”

“That the rate of interest which the farmer at present is compelled to pay is exorbitant and is retarding the development of the country. The provincial government is, therefore, strongly urged to procure the cheap money which is awaiting use in Europe and Great Britain, and use same for farmers' loans at five or six per cent.”

By Rocky Coulee Union: “Whereas, the farmers' power is the franchise, and that they are in the minority in both federal and provincial houses of parliament where they should have a majority, being by far the greatest class, Resolved, that the constitution of the U. F. A. be amended at the next convention so as to allow politics being discussed in the unions, and, further, that we endeavor to place a candidate in the field in every constituency, both Dominion and provincial, where the farmers are in the majority.”

By Bellcamp Union: “Resolved, that in those parts of the province where deep wells are necessary, that when a reasonable number of settlers petition the department of public works, they supply the necessary boring machinery free of cost, the settlers to supply the necessary labor, casing, etc.”

“That the post office department inaugurate a system of cheaper parcel post, as it would be of great benefit to the farmers of Western Canada.”

Seed Grain for Settlers

There is a pressing demand for prompt action in some parts of Alberta, and that this matter may be thoroughly understood at the convention the following extract from a letter recently received from White Lake Union, is given: “The subject of seed grain for the settlers was much discussed at our regular meeting Saturday night, and the following resolution was adopted: ‘Whereas, the crops throughout the greater part of Southern Alberta have been to a large extent a failure, and owing to this fact a great many farmers will have no seed grain for next spring, nor the means wherewith to buy same; and, further, whereas, we think the preferable plan would be for the government to allow the farmers to buy their own seed grain, which could no doubt be done cheaper and with more satisfaction to the farmer, as he would in many cases be able to buy from neighbors who have small quantities for sale, and that the government undertake to pay for such grain subject to conditions named by the government relative thereto; therefore, be it resolved, that we recommend the government through the head executive of the U. F. A. to furnish such seed grain or the means to get the same as above explained.’”

Resolutions to Annual Convention

I would point out to all unions that according to a resolution passed at the last annual convention, any resolution for consideration must have first received the endorsement of the local union to which the mover of the resolution belongs.

Membership

The number of returns coming in from the local Unions is very gratifying indeed, and a large number of new unions have been organized during the past month. I would ask all secretaries to report at an early date as this will simplify the work

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coles.

District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampaw; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

towards the time of the convention. The standing of the first ten unions this month is as follows:

Claresholm Five Mile, \$69.50; Cowley, \$36.50; Okotoks, \$35.00; Keho, \$34.50; Gadsby, \$33.00; Iron Springs, \$29.50; Wheatland Centre, \$24.50; Provost, \$21.50; Trenville, \$21.25; Summerview, \$20.50; Strathmore, \$20.50.

Ottawa Delegation

A large number of responses are being received in regard to the Ottawa delegation, and Alberta will be well represented there. It can now be stated definitely that arrangements have been completed by the Western Grain Growers with the C. P. R., for a special train, provided sufficient indicate their intention of going on same, to leave Winnipeg 11.30 p.m., December 12, after the arrival of the trains from the branch lines. This train will reach Ottawa during the night of December 14, in time for the delegates to take part in the conference on December 15. This train will be composed of standard sleepers and tourist sleeping cars. The delegation may remain in sleepers until the morning of the 15th. The rate for a berth in the standard sleeper from Winnipeg to Ottawa will be \$8; the berth in the tourist sleeper will be \$4. If two occupy the same berth the rate will be \$4 and \$2 respectively. Dining car accommodation will be provided on the train. Buy your ticket direct to Ottawa on winter excursion rates. This ticket will be good to return any time within 90 days and can be used to return via Toronto. Anyone wishing to visit points west of Toronto will have to pay their fare to their destination and return to Toronto, extra.

The special train has been arranged for the accommodation of delegates, but it is not compulsory for delegates to join this excursion train. They can, if they so desire, take any train they wish, after December 1, over any route that they choose, so long as they meet the delegation at Ottawa on the morning of the 15th. Anyone having business in eastern points previous to that date can go down early and attend to it. It is desirable that we should have a large delegation, and we hope that many members will go. It is equally important that we get the names of the delegates who intend going to Ottawa on the excursion train before December 2nd, so as to make the necessary arrangements and enable the railways to furnish sufficient accommodation to meet the requirements of the delegation. This is most important. Any delegate desiring accommodation on this train should send to the general secretary without delay, his name, post office address and whether he requires a standard or tourist sleeper.

We would also point out that there is no limit to the number of delegates any union might send, and the more going the better the result will be. On this point you are requested to again refer to Circular No. 10. If two or more unions desire to join together that is satisfactory, and several have already done this.

Let us all pull for the big Ottawa delegation, and then for our own biggest and best annual convention.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.
Innisfail, Alta., November 19.

ROUTINE WORK TRANSACTED

The last regular meeting of Strome Union was held on November 5, there being a good attendance of members. The secretary was instructed to enquire regarding a shipment of formalin that was damaged by the railway company some time ago. It was decided that a quarterly

sum of ten cents should be collected from each member and paid into the treasury for emergencies, and that the meetings should be held on the first Saturday in each month during the winter season.

WM. LINDSAY, Sec.

Strome, Alta.

AVONDALE IN LINE

At the last regular meeting of Avondale Union, Mr. James Gordon was unanimously appointed our delegate to the Ottawa conference. Mr. Gordon is leaving at once for Saskatoon and will join the delegation at that point. He has our credentials, however, and will be one more for the quota from Alberta.

E. A. BEST, Sec.

Carbon, Alta.

DELEGATE APPOINTED

The last meeting of Cumberland Union held on November 16, proved to be another large success. All the intelligent farmers are fully aware of the fact that well organized unions can do lots of good work to improve the social and pecuniary conditions of the farmers. The Ottawa delegation question came up for discussion again, and we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we have been fortunate enough to secure the services of J. R. Golden, our vice-president, as the delegate to represent Cumberland Union. It was also decided that a social should be held in the near future under the auspices of this union, and all the members are taking a great interest in the matter, so nothing but success is expected.

K. EM. SWALLING, Sec.

Balermo, Alta.

AN ORGANIZATION TRIP

Mr. D. W. Warner recently spent several days on an organization trip along the Wetaskiwin line of the C. P. R. Arriving at Provost on November 8, he drove out to Rosenheim for an afternoon meeting, which proved to be a very satisfactory one. A temporary organization was effected with a night set to complete the permanent organization by the members themselves in two weeks, when a report will be sent in to the Central. The same evening a meeting was held in Provost, and great interest was shown by the members on all the topics touched upon.

On November 9 an interesting meeting was held at Hayter, and a successful local union organized. There is every prospect for a large membership here, and the increase will start at the next meeting which will be held in ten days. In the evening a meeting was held at Stainsleigh. A good strong union is at this point with the members full of enthusiasm, about 35 being out to hear what was doing at Central headquarters. This local has some first class timber in its ranks, which is going to be a great support to the cause.

On November 10 an afternoon meeting was held at Silver Lake and a temporary union organized, with a good promise for doubling themselves at the next meeting, to be held in about a week, when the permanent officers will be elected. Owing to the delay in the mails, caused by infrequent service, it was not thought advisable to proceed further at that time, as it takes a long time to work up a meeting among the farmers when they are scattered. Through a mistake in the advertising the farmers in the Parkson district gathered together a day too soon, but this is a good locality, and the members of Provost Union will see that a Union is organized there at an early date.

During this trip Mr. Guy W. Johnson, of Provost, placed himself at the disposal of Mr. Warner and gave him every assistance possible, doing a great deal to ensure a successful trip, and a great deal of thanks are due him for his self-sacrifice in the cause of the work.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

Our meeting of Blackfoot Union took place at Jarrett's, on November 10 at 8 p.m., and practically the only business done was the putting of resolutions to be submitted by us at the U. F. A. convention, and the following were adopted: "That seeing that the work of the U. F. A. is crippled for want of funds to cover cost of educating the farmer to need of co-operation and organization it is desirable to create a self-denial fund, the money derived from same to be invested and the interest only used." "That the clause

by which railway companies refuse to recognize any liability for loss of stock if left within half a mile of a railway crossing, be abolished." "That the rate of interest which the farmer at present is compelled to pay is exorbitant and is retarding the development of the country. The provincial government is, therefore, strongly urged to procure the cheap money which is awaiting use in Europe and Great Britain, and use same for farmers' loans at five and six per cent."

Our president, Mr. Donaldson, and myself were invited to help organize a new union seven miles south of Kitscoty last Saturday. It entailed a round trip of 34 miles but we were glad to be of assistance. We found a body of men very keen on the subject, and are confident that a strong union will result at Tepee Lake.

JAS. STONE, Sec.

Blackfoot, Alta.

ENTHUSIASTIC JOINT MEETING

The regular meeting of White Lake Union was held on November 12, and there was a fair attendance of members to discuss the various matters connected with the U. F. A. The principle topic was the sending of a delegate to Ottawa. Representatives were present from Rocky Coulee Union, and on their suggestion it was decided to have a large joint meeting and invite Jumbo Valley to be present.

On Monday evening the Rocky Coulee school house was filled with farmers from these three unions, all bent on threshing out the delegation question, and other matters as well, and after much discussion it was decided that Andrew Russell, president of White Lake Union, should be the delegate to represent the four unions. It was further decided to hold a large entertainment on the evening of November 29, for the purpose of defraying a part of the delegate's expenses.

After the business of the evening was finished Mr. Russell, and Mr. Barker, of Jumbo Valley, spoke ably on the tariff and other questions which will be before the house this present session. The farmers were very enthusiastic here and all hope that the delegation going to Ottawa will have a good effect.

ROY LUCHIN, Sec.

Rocky Coulee, Alta.

NEXT IS CREIGHTON

The organization meeting at Creighton was a little disappointing in regard to numbers, but it lacked nothing in enthusiasm, and we are confident that before spring there will be very few farmers in this district who have not become members. Ten members joined at this meeting, and the officers elected are: G. T. McAllister, Mannville, president; G. Bennett, Mannville, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided to hold regular meetings every second Tuesday during the winter, and besides the regular business there will be some special subject up for discussion, or a social program arranged when the farmers' wives and families will be invited, so we expect that our meetings will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

G. BENNETT, Sec.

Mannville, Alta.

EARLIE ALSO THERE

Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Stone, of Blackfoot, were at Earlie on November 12, to organize a local union, and they found a most enthusiastic meeting of farmers awaiting them. After listening with a great deal of interest to the addresses presented, it was unanimously decided to organize a union to be known as Tepee Lake, and the following officers were elected: President, R. C. Campbell; vice-president, W. Plater; secretary-treasurer, D. King.

D. KING, Sec.-Treas.

Earlie.

FIX THE FIRE GUARDS

At the last meeting of Kipp Union, held on November 12, several of the members made a kick in regard to the condition of the C. P. R. fire guards around Kipp. It seems that they have been left in such bad shape that they are practically no fire guards at all, there being about as much grass on them as there is on the prairie. The secretary received instructions to write the general secretary and request him to try and get them put in shape, as feed is scarce enough now without taking chances on being burned

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out. With regard to the Ottawa delegation, we have decided to immediately get in touch with the other unions in our locality, and try and send one or possibly two delegates out of this district.

THOS. SCOTT, Sec.

Lethbridge, Alta.

IRON SPRINGS STILL GROWING

Iron Springs Union is one of the newly organized ones in Southern Alberta, but we have already secured fifty-nine paid up members, which is going some. It has been resolved that we report in favor of incorporation of the U. F. A., and also that we favor the resolution presented by Blackfoot Union, for assistance in boring deep wells. We are also in favor of the proposition made by Summerview Union, that the executive take up the matter of the lumber industry and the advisability of owning lumber mills.

THOS. H. WYMAN, Sec.

Iron Springs, Alta.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

The meetings of Gadsby Union were discontinued during the summer months, and only resumed the latter part of October when we received a visit from Mr. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. We are not sure yet whether we will be able to appoint a delegate to go to Ottawa, but are looking into the matter at once, and if it is at all possible to do so we shall be represented.

After the routine business had been completed, our president, Mr. Presley, in introducing Mr. Swift spoke of him as having a reputation in the country as a platform speaker and orator, and though Mr. Swift disclaimed the title he showed in his address that the honor was well deserved. It can safely be said that the farmers present were shown a few things in regard to the working of the terminal elevators that explained a few mysteries. Mr. Swift used a blackboard and showed figures which were official,

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and carried conviction to the minds of all present, that a system that allows such juggling with a product of the country ought to be swept out of existence without delay. Government owned and operated elevators are the only cure and the farmers of the West are going to have them. Mr. Swift also touched deeply upon the subject of direct legislation, and with his humorous way of putting his point, and his Irish stories, gave his audience a most enjoyable and instructive evening.

Mr. Swift put new life into our Union, and we expect to have a good winter season of propaganda, and that will add more names to our membership list. Some of our members have taken stock in the Grain Company and a number intend to ship their grain to them. Mr. Swift received a cordial request to pay another visit to Gadsby some time during the winter. Our meetings will now be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month and regular reports of same will appear in THE GUIDE.

GEO. M. DRINNAN, Sec.
Gadsby, Alta.

PINCHER CITY ORGANIZED

Realizing the fact that they were cut off from the existing unions by the natural run of the land, a number of farmers in the vicinity of Pincher decided to organize a new union under the name of Pincher City. N. H. Nathurst, vice-president of Summerview Union, occupied the chair at the organization meeting, and a large amount of business was transacted. It was decided that Pincher City Union should meet the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, and from now on specific business will be attended to and duly reported. Enthusiastic officers have been appointed and Pincher City will grow rapidly. The first officers elected are: President, James Cook, Pincher; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Liddell.

WHEATLAND CENTER ON DECK

At the regular meeting of Wheatland Center Union held on November 12, it was decided that our local would send a delegate to the conference at Ottawa. Wishing every success to our delegation.

J. QUINSEY, Sec.

Noble, Alta.

Another active union has been organized in Southern Alberta by Mr. J. Quinsey, this time at Turin, which is situated in township 11, range 19, west 4 meridian. It is in a very level part of the country and appears to be fine farming land, settled by a very active and energetic bunch of farmers. Unfortunately they did not secure a crop this year as the settlement is a new one, and it is nearly all new breaking, but they will be heard from in future as a grain-raising centre. They are anxious to know what will be done towards securing seed grain for the farmers next year, as a number may require assistance. Turin Union starts out with a membership of eighteen and the officers are: President, B. B. Spencer, Turin; secretary-treasurer, N. E. Woodcock, Turin.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

Ottawa, November 19.—A cablegram received today from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the yield of wheat crop, estimated November 1, as follows:

Great Britain and Ireland, 61,865,000, compared with 64,250,000 last year.

Russia, 798,768,000, compared with 917,634,000 reported last month, and 784,203,000 last year.

Total northern hemisphere reported to date, 3,115,862,000, compared with 3,192,448,000 last month, and 3,074,042,000 last year; 1909-10 crop: Chili 29,365,000; Algeria 39,375,000. Area, 1910-11: Chili, 2,577,000; Australia, 7,210,000 acres.

ST. HELENA BEGGARED

The 4,000 inhabitants of the island of St. Helena, which will be one of the famous spots of the world as long as there is any history, are in sorry plight owing to the removal of the British garrison, which was maintained there until 1906. The exports have sunk far below the imports, and many of the inhabitants are in a state bordering on beggary. In the days when the Suez canal was only a dream, and England's marine trusted to wind rather than steam, St. Helena was an important port of call on the voyage to the Cape. Now

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steamers which go around have no need to call there, the docking facilities are poor, and the little island appears of slight value to the admiralty, as it is not heavily fortified. There is some talk of making it a port of call for steamers from England to the Panama canal, but what shipping would gain by this is difficult to see.

The story comes from Washington that President Taft has been thinking of placing Mayor Gaynor on the supreme court of the United States. It is to be hoped that the hand of the appointing power will be withheld. New York city has great need of her mayor. The president removed Gov. Hughes from his executive task, and the

pire state has suffered quite enough.

The estate of the late Senator J. P. Dolliver was worth \$85,415, according to the inventory filed at Fort Dodge, Ia., Tuesday by Mrs. Dolliver, administratrix. Of this, \$68,000 consists of real estate holdings, most of it in two farms.

The Alberta L.I.D. Convention

Nearly one hundred delegates were present in the Oddfellows' Hall, Red Deer, on Tuesday afternoon, November 22, 1910, when President William Mason, of Bon Accord, called the second annual convention of the Alberta Local Improvement Districts Association to order.

Mayor McKee of Red Deer was on hand to convey to the delegates the greetings of the citizens of Red Deer, and he extended all a very hearty welcome to the town.

President Mason, on behalf of the convention, thanked the mayor for his kind greetings.

The president conveyed to the convention the sad news of the death of Mr. Arthur Hives, one of the hard workers of the province who had identified himself with Local Improvement work since its inception. The president appointed a committee to prepare a resolution of sympathy to be adopted by the convention and forwarded to Mr. Hives' family.

The president's address was then taken up.

Aims of Association

The aims of the association were first, to interest all the members of the Local Improvement Districts in Alberta and to watch in their interest any new legislation brought before the legislature. It is time councillors realized the responsibilities that devolved upon them and that they get a thorough understanding of the duties of councillors.

Second, to get the people of the prov-

ince interested through their local councils by attending meetings of these councils and to hear discussed the matters brought before their respective councils. At present very few ratepayers attend the meetings of the councils.

Third, to gain the consensus of public opinion on questions affecting us respecting better roads and bridges and the means to obtain them, and to act as a medium between the ratepayers and the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Mason stated that the government had made a grant of \$400 towards the expenses of the committee.

The committee had met in Edmonton early in the spring and sat for two days at which meeting a draft constitution and bylaws were drawn up, which will be submitted to the convention for consideration. The members of the government had been waited upon and the executive had been cordially received.

The committee discussed the suggestions of alterations to the present Local Improvement Act and called attention to the districts receiving power to pay the expenses of their delegates. It was hoped that at the present session of the legislature provisions would be made by amendments to the Act whereby this would be made legal.

Mr. G. Hoadley, M.P.P. for Okotoks, was called upon and in the course of an able address said he thought that large sums of money were now being devoted to objects which may be a little previous.

The financial statement for the year

was then presented and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the statement should be printed and circulated among the delegates before the convention closed.

The president then gave a verbal report of the work of the executive committee during the past year.

New Constitution

The draft constitution and bylaws was then taken up clause by clause, with the result that the sections were considerably amended, the finally adopted constitution being as follows:

1. This association shall be known as the Alberta Local Improvement Districts Association.

2. The objects of this association shall be:

(a) To forward the interests of all Local Improvement Districts throughout the province.

(b) To guard the interests of Local Improvement Districts in any proposed legislation, and

(c) To work, as far as possible, in accord with the Department of Public Works to the mutual benefit of both.

3. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and a board of directors of seven members. The executive of the association shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and two directors of said association to be elected by the directors.

4. The president (or, in his absence, the vice-president), shall preside at all meetings held by the association and the executive committee. In the absence of the president or vice-president the members present shall elect their own chairman.

5. The president, vice-president and directors shall be elected by nomination and ballot at the annual convention for one year and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

6. The secretary-treasurer shall be elected at the first meeting of the board of directors and his remuneration fixed.

7. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to call all meetings of the association on the authority of the president or the executive, to attend all meetings of the association, the officers and the executive, and keep correct minutes of the same; conduct all correspondence, issue all press and other reports, and prepare for publication the annual report. As treasurer he shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the association, and pay all bills and accounts that have been approved of by the executive.

8. The executive committee shall, between the sessions of the organization, manage all its affairs and shall report all its transactions to the annual convention. Three members of the executive shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

9. The annual convention of the association shall be held between the fifteenth and thirtieth of November of each and every year at such place as shall be decided by the annual convention.

10. The executive shall prepare a program or order of business previous to calling the annual convention, and a copy of such shall be sent to each Local Improvement District at the time of notification of such meeting.

11. At each annual convention the retiring executive shall present a full report of the year's work. At the same time and place the secretary-treasurer shall present a full financial statement properly audited. These reports shall be printed and forwarded to all Local Improvement Districts before the annual convention.

12. The financial year shall close on the thirty-first day of October, and the secretary-treasurer shall forthwith have his books audited by an official auditor.

13. Any Local Improvement District may become a member of the association by sending name and address to the secretary-treasurer accompanied by the annual subscription of one dollar for each division.

14. Any notices of motion or proposed resolutions for consideration of the annual convention should be in the hands of the secretary-treasurer not later than September fifteenth and same shall be printed and mailed forthwith to every Local Improvement District. These resolutions shall have precedence over any resolutions submitted at a later date.

15. Each Local Improvement District may send two duly accredited delegates to the annual convention.

16. Each delegate must furnish credentials duly signed by the chairman and secretary-treasurer of his district.

17. Any member desiring to introduce any addition or amendment to the constitution shall submit a draft thereof to the secretary-treasurer at least sixty days prior to the date of the regular annual meeting, and the secretary shall forthwith communicate the same to each Local Improvement District by circular letter.

An addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a three-fifths vote of the members present at the annual convention to pass.

Tuesday Evening Session

On calling the convention to order at eight o'clock the president read a telegram from the secretary of the Saskatchewan Local Improvement Districts Association, regretting his inability to be present and wishing the convention success.

Mr. James Bower, president of the



Sheep Lined Coats

are lined with thoroughly cleaned and selected skins.

H.B.K. patent Kantilever Pockets, which cannot sag.

The warmest coats for outdoor wear in cold weather.

United Farmers of Alberta was called upon and delivered an able address.

Important Resolutions

The resolutions presented to the convention through the report of the resolution committee were then taken up as follows:

The resolution introduced by L. I. D., 15, W., 4, "That each councillor should be a resident of the township in which he is elected, and that all moneys collected should be expended in that township." This resolution brought forth a large amount of discussion and the general opinion was that the present Act is satisfactory and the motion was defeated.

L. I. D., No. 27, S., 4 introduced several resolutions. The first called for the act to be amended to read for an eight-hour day instead of ten-hour day. The discussion became very strong on this question and it was pointed out that, considering the price of feed and the big demand for teams and men for railway construction, it was impossible to get the men to work at the price offered. It was also pointed out that it was possible to get a good days work with a team in eight hours if the gang is properly handled. The motion was adopted.

It was suggested that two new sections should be added to the Local Improvement Act, as follows:

"Before any property be registered as a subdivision, that the registrar compel the owner or agent of such sub-divided property to furnish a statement from the secretary-treasurer of the local improvement district in which the said land is situated, showing that all taxes levied against any property have been paid."

"In the event of a city, town or village extending its boundaries, such city, town or village shall pay to the local improvement district interested all arrears of taxes due in said area, and such arrears of taxes shall become an asset of the city, town or village interested."

These resolutions appealed strongly to many members, who gave the convention their experiences in trying to assess the many new sub-divisions adjacent to the cities and towns, and they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. John Perrie, tax commissioner of the Department of Public Works, Edmonton, was then called upon and addressed the convention.

Election of Officers

On re-assembling on Wednesday morning the first business was the election of officers for ensuing year, and resulted as follows:

President, Wm. Mason, Bon Accord; unanimously re-elected.

Vice-president, H. Greenfield, Edison. Board of Directors: E. Hillier, Twin Butte; E. J. Fream, Innisfail; H. W. Bright, Macleod; J. A. Schultz, Strathmore; D. A. Kennedy, Vegreville; E. Pinchbick, Stony Plain; F. L. Moorehouse, Calgary.

Mr. Tregillus, vice-president U. F. A., was then called upon for a short address upon the work of the association, and dwelt upon the need of good roads, in order to enable the farmers to get the best out of the farms.

The resolutions were then taken up. The first resolution dwelt with the subject of increasing the size and the powers of the districts, and Mr. Smith, president of Saskatchewan Local Improvement Districts Association, was called upon to explain the working of the Saskatchewan Municipal Act.

Continued on page 28

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

PROFITABLE POULTRY

Mrs. W. Shepherd, Girvin, Sask.—I should be very much obliged if you would tell me which is most profitable to rear, hens, turkeys, geese or ducks. Have an abundance of water and a section for range. Have an incubator and brooder and have always been successful

in England with my poultry; but am not so sure of my market out here. Would Saskatoon be a good place to dispose of my produce; if so, how would I get in touch with buyers there?

Ans.—All of the fowls mentioned are profitable to rear, though perhaps the hen is the most profitable, as with proper care her eggs will bring large returns, especially in the winter months. If Saskatoon is your nearest market we would advise you to write to some of the butchers or grocers in that town.

FROST PROOFING TANK

F.O.—I have a wooden tank, 15 ft. x 3 ft. x 4 ft. in an open field. Can you suggest some way of making it frost proof?

Will some reader give the answer to this question if others have met the same difficulty?

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

SICK MARE

Janse A. Connell, Grand View, Man.—I have a sick mare, has been sick for two months. She became very weak, legs are stiff and walks as if sore. At first she would urinate very little, but has got all right that way. She eats well. I feed her a lot of boiled feed. Her eye is bright. She has a swelling on both sides of the windpipe and cannot drink unless the water is held up to her. She can't put her head down low. We gave her a little salt petre at first, and also physic. She never lays down in stable but will when outside.

Ans.—Apply to lumps on neck the following liniment night and morning: Liquor ammonia, 4 ounces. Oil of turpentine, 4 ounces. Raw linseed oil, 4 ounces. Mix well and rub in. Give the following powders on tongue three times a day: Chloride of potash, 2 ounces. Divide into twelve powders and give as directed.

COW WITH LUMPS

S. C. S., Gilbert Plains, Man.—I have

a cow five years old that has had lumps about the size of your fist for the last six months, on the neck, close to the upper part of the jaw. They broke and ran considerably a few days ago, but do not seem so bad now.

What is the trouble and what is best to do for it?

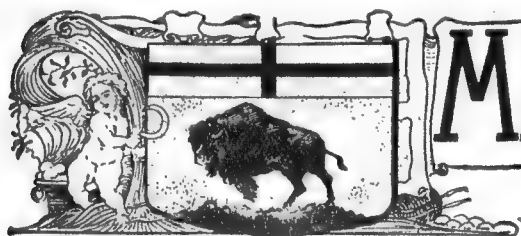
Ans.—Syringe out the lumps with a 30 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and give a dose of Epsom salts.

BARREN COW

Subscriber, Miniota, Man.—I have a five-year-old cow which has had two calves and which has come in season and been served about every ten days during this summer, and I do not believe she is in calf yet.

Can anything be done in this case to put matters right?

Ans.—Have your cow examined by a veterinary surgeon, as the cause is probably due to diseased ovaries or closure of the neck of the womb; so I would advise you to have her examined, as a surgical operation may be necessary to set things right.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden

President:
R. C. Henders, Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

DON'T NEGLECT EDUCATION

What are the officers of our branches doing towards the educational side of the farmers' movement? The Ottawa delegation, discussion on the tariff and kindred questions are occupying so much of the attention of the leading Grain Growers that there is danger that they might lose sight of the educational and social side of the Grain Growers' Association. It is a pertinent question to ask the officers of every branch, "What are you doing to make your branch the social center of your community?" or, "Are you making any arrangements to attract the younger members of the farming community to the meetings of the Grain Growers this winter?" Some time ago we suggested that each branch secure the nucleus of a library containing books on social and economic questions, treating with farm methods and farm cultivation. Our members should not confine all their thought and attention to a discussion of the tariff or kindred questions. The farm home, farm life and community interests should receive close attention. The younger members of the community must have some form of recreation during the slack winter months. The officers of the branches of the Grain Growers' Association cannot embark on a more desirable enterprise than to supply this recreation in the form of gatherings of the Grain Growers and encourage the younger people to take part in readings, debates, songs and any other exercise that would develop the mind and cause them to think. The means that may be employed in making these gatherings attractive are so varied that no community need be without them. No adequate reason can be advanced why any of our branches with a hall or a school-house where they can hold their gatherings, cannot make the Grain Growers' Association so attractive and popular in their community, that everyone connected with farm life will be a member.

BRANCHES ARE ACTIVE

A representative Grain Grower from Goodlands was in to call on THE GUIDE, and reported the outlook for the Grain Growers' movement in that district very promising. At a meeting held there, addressed by Mr. Avison, a committee of three was appointed to canvas for members for the association, and the committee reports that they will be able to add forty new members to the association. Goodlands is likely to send three delegates to Ottawa.

Never since the Grain Growers' movement has been started in Manitoba have meetings been as well attended as the meetings addressed by the members of the board of directors during this month. By the time this reaches our readers fully one hundred and fifty meetings will have been addressed by members of the directorate, and the attendance and enthusiasm manifested augurs well for the future of the movement.

MANITOBA MEETINGS

During the next two weeks Mr. R. J. Avison, one of the directors of the M. G. G. Association will address the following meetings:

Medora, November 30 at 8.
Napinka, December 1 at 2.30.
Melita, December 1 at 8.
Broomhill, December 2 at 2.30.
Lauder, December 3 at 8.
Sinclair, December 5 at 8.
Reston, December 6 at 2.30.
Pipestone, December 6 at 8.
Clanwilliam, December 8 at 2.30.
Empire, December 8 at 8.
Bethany, December 9 at 2.30.
Springhill, December 9 at 8.
Eden, December 10 at 3.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS FROM VIRDEN

A meeting of the Virden branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held on November 15th, for the purpose of selecting delegates for the Ottawa conference, and Messrs. J. W. Scallion and George Carefoot were chosen. They were given

power to add to their number if so desired. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Virden agricultural society in making arrangements for the annual dinner and seed fair. Attention was drawn to the bad condition of the loading platform at the end of the branch of the C. P. R., running north from Virden, and a committee was appointed to investigate. Mr. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who was with us for this meeting, then gave a very able address, dealing principally with the terminal elevators, the tariff, and the Hudson's Bay Railway. Mr. Scallion, the father of the Grain Growers' movement in Manitoba, then addressed the meeting touching upon the same questions and handling them in his usual clear and concise manner. The following resolutions were drafted and carried unanimously:

"Resolved, that this association strongly urge the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and all transfer elevators, as a measure necessary to secure the success and reliability of the system of handling Western wheat in transit from the producers to the consumers in eastern and foreign markets."

"Whereas, it is felt that our protective tariff is a great burden on the agricultural industry of this country, and on the great body of consumers of protected goods, and

"Whereas, the policy of protection was adopted by the Canadian people with the distinct understanding that when the protected industries had time to develop and become firmly established that this protection would be withdrawn and the people relieved from further taxation for the benefit of these industries, and,

"Whereas, in the year 1896, after eighteen years protection, it was considered by the people of Canada that the time had come to eliminate the protective principle from the tariff and reduce it to a strictly revenue basis, and,

"Whereas, a government was placed in power at that time to carry out the will of the people in that respect, yet our protective tariff is still in operation;

"Therefore, this association requests the government, without further delay, to make good its pledge to the people and reduce the tariff to a revenue basis."

"Whereas, our trade with the United States, even under present tariff restrictions, is nearly equal to our trade with all other countries combined, and is found to be a great mutual benefit to both countries, and,

"Whereas, the United States seems now desirous of enlarging her trade relations with us; and as a wider measure of reciprocal trade with that country would afford us a larger and better market in which to sell a great deal of our produce, and a cheaper market in which to buy a large quantity of our supplies, and that that trade with 90,000,000 of people right at our doors would continue to increase as time goes on, and requires no subsidies to steamship companies or transportation companies to secure it;

"Therefore, this association strongly urges the Dominion government to meet the United States half way, and secure as large a measure of reciprocal trade with that country as fair dealing and national honor will permit."

"Whereas, the Dominion government is pledged to the early construction of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, and, whereas, provision has been made for financing the construction and equipment of the road from the sale of Western lands set apart for that purpose; and, whereas, the proceeds from the sale of these lands already disposed of amounts to about \$22,000,000, a sum which will increase as farther sales are made, so that the road can be built and equipped without any issue of Dominion bonds or burden on the Canadian people, and when completed will have no bonded or other indebtedness, so that freight rates need be only sufficient to meet operating expenses and the upkeep of the system;

"Therefore, this association joins with all other Western interests in demanding that the Hudson's Bay Railroad and all terminals on the system, shall be built

and operated by the government, and, further, that no corporate or private interests shall have any control over the system, neither in its operation, management nor freight charges, but that it shall be operated wholly in the interest of the people by a commission appointed by the government."

McCREARY MEETING

The McCreary branch of the Grain Growers' Association gave Messrs. Wright and Lamb a cordial reception on the 18th of November. Mr. Wright addressed the meeting first with Mr. Collins in the chair and gave a most interesting account of the growth of the Grain Growers' Association and of the product of the Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Wright was closely questioned after his address, and his replies were greatly appreciated by the audience. The free trade proposition between the United States and Canada being a matter of vital importance to the Canadian farmers was warmly accepted, and a resolution herewith enclosed was unanimously passed. As regards the matter of free trade, Mr. Lamb gave a most interesting address, and although some of us farmers are not exactly entitled to swell our banking accounts with the velocity which Mr. Lamb suggests, still we feel that there is a certain amount of reason on his side, and especially so if we can see our way to increase in wealth as rapidly as Mr. Lamb will when he turns his hand to farming; and with free trade, Initiative, Referendum and Recall aback of his endeavors—pardon—I have omitted taxation of land values, for then the farmers. El Dorado would be most imminent.

The resolution follows: "That in the opinion of the McCreary branch of the Grain Growers' Association, it would be a very material benefit to the people of this country, as well as those of the U. S. A., that free trade relations should be established between these countries. therefore, be it resolved, that we urge upon the Dominion government to take advantage of the apparent disposition of the people and representatives of the U. S. A. at the present time, to establish better free trade relations, especially respecting natural products and farm implements." Carried.

WM. E. CROSSLEY.

McCreary. Sec.-Treas.

LORNEDALE IN LINE

At a meeting of the Lornedale branch of the Grain Growers held on November 9, it was decided to send a delegate to the Ottawa conference, and John Allan, the secretary of the branch, was appointed. The petitions in connection with the passing of the Co-operative Bill were presented and signed by all present, and a determined effort is being made to have them signed by every farmer in the community. It was hoped that a large attendance would be on hand to hear Mr. Burdette, director of the Central Association, when he addressed the Lornedale branch on the 26th.

THREE FROM MILLWOOD

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association gave an address to the Millwood Grain Growers, which was listened to with great attention and appreciation for over an hour. Afterwards the meeting adopted resolutions demanding government ownership and operation of transfer and terminal elevators, that the Hudson's Bay railway be promptly built, owned and operated by the Dominion government, and that every reasonable effort be made to obtain reciprocal tariff relations with the United States, with an increased preference to British goods. The question of delegates to Ottawa was discussed and W. McKay, the president of the Millwood association, was elected. Credentials were issued to him, and to Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and Mr. Isaac H. Moynes of Russell who are going East and expressed willingness to act as delegates. A considerable sum was subscribed towards the expenses of the delegates, and it was apparent that no difficulty would arise in that matter.

ARCHIE RESOLUTIONS

At a recent meeting of the Archie Grain Growers, the following resolutions were unanimously endorsed:—

First: "That we regard it as extremely unjust that the farmers of Canada should be called upon to maintain an army of manufacturers by a protective tariff while in the natural order of things a protective tariff for farmers is impossible. The action of the tariff upon manufacturers being to make them rich paupers and this is detrimental to the welfare of the country, and we request that the tariff be reduced to a strictly revenue basis."

Second: "That we desire the Dominion government to immediately construct the Hudson's Bay railway and to own and operate the same in the interests of the West and on no account to place the operation of this railway in any hands but those of the government."

Third: "It having been conclusively proved by the action of the court in imposing fines upon the owners of the terminal elevators that these elevators have been operated against the interests of the farmers and millers, notwithstanding the presence of the Dominion government inspectors, we urgently request the Dominion government to acquire the terminal elevators at all points and operate the same, this being in our opinion the only way in which the Western producers of grain can obtain fair treatment."

Fourth: "There being no reason except the action of the cattle combine, to prevent us fattening our own cattle for export, and shipping them for export as is done by the farmers of Argentina and Australia, we are of the opinion that the aid of the Dominion government in establishing this enterprise would greatly assist in mixed farming, which is the only true method of farming."

LAUDER MEETING

J. S. Wood addressed a meeting of the Grain Growers at Lauder on November 18. The meeting was not as large as was hoped for but those present made up for lack of numbers in their enthusiasm and gave the speaker a good hearing. At the close of Mr. Wood's address the matter of a delegate to Ottawa was discussed, but this was left over until the annual meeting on December 3. This was partly owing to the small attendance and the lack of funds necessary to pay the expenses of a delegate.

ANNUAL SOCIAL AT FOXWARREN

The Grain Growers of Foxwarren held their annual social on Friday evening, the 18th instant, which was a huge success. The ladies were present in large numbers, and a good program was provided. The refreshments, too, were all that could be desired, showing that the ladies of Foxwarren still uphold their reputation for supplying the good things on such occasions. We were disappointed by the absence of Mr. John Kennedy, who was unable to be with us. The Rev. Mr. Peacock kindly consented to fill the vacancy on the program by an address along economic lines, which was interesting as well as instructive, as was shown by the applause he received at the conclusion. But the feature of the evening was the address of Mr. Henders of Culross, president of the Manitoba Association. He chose for his subject "The Tariff," and "The Terminal Elevator Question." He brought out the benefits that the people would derive by having reciprocity with the United States and dealt with the terminal elevator investigations. He also dealt with the Hudson's Bay Railway question. At the conclusion of his address the following resolution was passed:

"That we, the members of the Foxwarren branch of the Grain Growers' Association, and residents and ratepayers

of the district of Foxwarren, here assembled, do heartily endorse the action of the executive of the M. G. G. A. in their demand for reciprocity with the United States in natural products and all farm implements; also government ownership of the terminal elevators in the Dominion of Canada, to be operated and controlled by an independent commission, and also to establish a cold storage system." This most enjoyable and instructive evening closed with the singing of the National anthem.

GLENORA APPOINTS ONE

Glenora branch held a special meeting on Nov. 18, to decide as to sending a delegate to Ottawa. Our president, A. M. Wilson, was proposed as delegate, but owing to ill health in his family had to refuse. Then T. L. Laurence, of Glenora, was proposed and accepted. We had a very pleasant evening, starting with some music and songs; then the business in connection with the M.G.G.A., then more music, etc., ending at about 10 p.m. Had a fairly large gathering, the ladies and young folks of the district being well represented. Our next regular meeting on Dec. 2 will be held on the same lines.

WILLIAM M. WEBB.
Glenora, Man. Sec.-Treas.

ORGANIZE NEW BRANCH

Yours received stating Mr. J. S. Wood would be at Granville on Nov. 29th to address a meeting on behalf of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. We have arranged to hold the meeting at 2.30 p.m. on arrival of train from Roseisle. We have also arranged for a meeting at night at the Albert school where another branch is going to be started and hope this will suit Mr. Wood.

JAMES MCGREGOR.
Carman.

CLANWILLIAM MEETS

At our meeting on Nov. 1, we appointed three delegates to attend the meeting in Minnedosa of the County Association of Grain Growers on the 18th of November to discuss the advisability of sending one or more delegates to Ottawa at the coming session of parliament re the tariff and other important affairs. The meeting expressed itself as being strongly in favor of a reduction in the tariff especially on agricultural implements and machinery, and reciprocity with the United States in farm products; also in favor of the terminal elevators being owned and operated by the government and the Hudson's Bay railway on the same principles. We also thought the establishment of a chilled meat industry would be of great benefit to the country.

E. E. BAILEY, Sec.
Clanwilliam.

WASKADA SENDS TWO

At the close of the meeting here addressed by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, it was moved and seconded that we send two delegates to Ottawa on December 16. Our next meeting is called for 26th of this month and a part of the business will be the appointing of the delegates.

F. H. GRIFFITH.
Waskada. Sec'y.

GOODLANDS ON DECK

On Nov. 11 the Goodlands branch of the Grain Growers' Association held a meeting at which Mr. Avison was present and addressed us on the need of government owned terminals elevators, the Hudson's Bay railroad and tariff reform. Mr. Avison in the course of his remarks showed to the satisfaction of those present that there were many advantages to be gained to the farmers of the West by getting the Dominion government to pass legislation along those lines. He also impressed the necessity of having a good strong delegation go to Ottawa to have the government take up those questions. Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to send at least one delegate from this branch. Fourteen members were enrolled for 1911. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Avison.

T. S. PERRIN, Sec.
Goodlands.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to be shocked over the \$25,000 salary taken by Judge Harmon as receiver of a railroad, but he thinks nothing of having blocked the processes of law so that Paul Morton was enabled to jump from the Roosevelt cabinet into an \$80,000 salary with his heartiest commendations.

The Alberta L.I.D. Convention

Continued from Page 27

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved that the provincial government be asked to pass legislation to admit of the province being divided into areas of about nine townships and provision made for the residents of those areas to be organized as municipalities or local improvement districts as the majority wished.

Next Convention at Calgary

A resolution was presented from local improvement district No. 12-A-5, requesting that the next convention be held in Calgary and this was unanimously adopted.

On motion of L. I. D. No. 12-2-4, it was moved, "That the department of public works get out a stock sheet so that at the end of each year all implements belonging to districts can be entered thereon, where such implements are at close of season and in what condition they are. Such sheet to be in keeping of each secretary-treasurer and a duplicate copy to be sent to the department with the annual returns of the district. On motion of L. I. D. No. 12-2-4, it was moved, "That taxes on lots in any subdivision be raised to \$1.00 per lot instead of 25 cents per lot as at present."

The Gopher Pest

A large amount of discussion ensued on the gopher pest. Some of the delegates were in favor of the government placing a bounty on gophers, others were in favor of the districts appropriating money for the purchase of poison and the holding of field days, while another plan was suggested that a tax should be put on unoccupied lands sufficient to cover the cost of a man putting out poison on this land. A fourth plan was to inject some disease into the gophers so that they can exterminate themselves. The resolution requesting the government to place a bounty on gophers was then defeated by a large majority.

Surtax on Speculators' Land

A resolution to place a surtax of one and one-quarter cents per acre on all lands owned by speculators was defeated.

On re-assembling on Wednesday afternoon, a resolution from L. I. D. No. 28-R-4, allowing councillors to work out their taxes, was defeated.

The matter of the rate of taxation for the districts was then taken up and on a vote being taken it was decided to recommend that the minimum rate of taxation should be three cents per acre and the maximum rate to be ten cents per acre.

A discussion ensued on the matter of the survey of new roads and it was decided to recommend that all the facts possible be considered by a surveyor before making a proposed survey and that the government request their surveyors to confer with a committee of the council before making the survey if possible.

More Surveyors Wanted

L. I. D. No. 18-W-4 introduced the following resolution which secured the unanimous endorsement of the convention.

"Whereas during the last six years since the present local improvement districts were organized, councils have been making requests for deviations from the road allowances, and have been securing agreements from the owners of the land for the purchase of the amount of land for these deviations, sending such agreements to the department of public works, with the recommendation that the agreement should be completed and the necessary survey made by the department, and

"Whereas the same answer has been received in almost every case from the department to the effect that the matter will be attended to the first time the government engineer is in the district, and

"Whereas in many cases this work has been delayed for several years owing to the fact that the engineer did not visit the district,

"Be it therefore resolved that the minister of public works be informed of this delay, and that he be requested to remedy same either by the appointment of more engineers or surveyors or by seeing that the present work now waiting on the files is completed, as such delay is causing great inconvenience to all the districts affected."

Co-operation Wanted

L. I. D. No. 18-W-4, also introduced another resolution which received the

unanimous endorsement of the council, as follows:—

"That the department of public works be requested to instruct all department road inspectors to confer with the councils of local improvements districts when government work is being laid out, as the present plan is not conducive to systematic or harmonious work between the department and the local improvement district councils."

Spend More Money on Roads

L. I. D. No. 30-T-4 introduced a strong resolution, which was ably supported by Mr. H. Greenfield in a powerful speech. He pointed out the need of more money being spent on the roads and stated that the policy of the government in the past had seemed to be to decide upon everything else first and if any money was left then the roads got the balance. This resolution was then unanimously adopted asking that the \$390,000 received from the federal government in lieu of lands be used in building rural roads in Alberta.

Amendments to the Act

Several suggestions were made for amendments to the Local Improvement Act, among them being a recommendation that as there is some doubt as to the present meaning of the ordinance giving councils power to collect arrears of taxes, that the ordinance be amended so as to include both current taxes and arrears of taxes.

A further resolution was adopted recommending that any person over eighteen years of age holding land in any local improvement district be qualified to vote. Also that all taxes owing to a district must be paid before any ratepayer can vote no matter in which division the land is situated.

Several proposed amendments dealing with the taxation of dogs, raising the rate of pay received by councillors; changed the date on which the ten per cent. penalty for non payment of taxes and allowing councillors to expend a certain sum for emergency work all met a short and summary fate, being rejected by the members.

A suggestion was presented that owners of land adjacent to road allowances should be compelled to cut down the noxious weeds growing on the road in front of his farm. This did not meet with the favor of the delegates and the resolution was voted down. The same fate was meted out to a resolution suggesting that councillors should have control of the division road south and east of the township.

The Referendum

L. I. D. No. 2-Z-4 introduced a resolution which to a slight extent introduced the referendum into the districts and it was passed by a large majority, as follows:

"Resolved that no survey for a new road in a local improvement district be made without the council has just investigated the matter and in the event of a difference of opinion between the council and the surveyor as to where the road should be located that the matter be referred to the ratepayers of the division in which the road is located and that the decision of a two-thirds majority of the ratepayers of the division for or against a surveyed road be passed by the council and government and carried into effect. Where a petition signed by a majority of the ratepayers of a district for the cancellation of an old surveyed road and the survey of a new road that has been passed by the council, that the surveyor be shown over the ground by a councillor of the district and a ratepayer who has signed such a petition.

Amendments to the Railway Act

Mr. Bower, president of the U. F. A., introduced several subjects which were of interest to the farming district as a whole and asked the convention to consider same, the result being that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved that we the convention of local improvement districts of the province of Alberta protest to the Dominion government against the continuation of the statutes of Canada of subsection One of section 294 of the Railway Act.

"Further we ask that an amendment be made to the act making plain the liability of the railway companies for loss of stock killed or injured on the tracks where such stock has gained access to the tracks by reason of defective guards or fences.

"Further that stock being found anywhere on the track other than on the point of intersection with the highway

be taken as prima facie evidence of defective guards or fences unless the railway company can prove that such stock has gained access through private gates or crossings carelessly left open by the owner of the stock or property or their agents.

Minimum Rates on Cars

"Whereas there is an attempt being made by interested parties to raise the minimum weight of loads for cars, and whereas this would have the effect of injuring the business of the smaller dealers thereby taking them out of the field of competition giving the large dealers and wholesalers a more complete monopoly.

"Be it resolved that we request the railway commission not to grant the application for a higher minimum weight of car loads.

Franking Privileges

"Whereas the telephone lines of the province belong to the people of the province,

"Therefore be it resolved that we memorialize the provincial government that they do not grant franking privileges over these lines to anyone."

Railway Rates

"Whereas hitherto it has been taken as an accepted principle by the railways and allowed by the Railway commission that density of traffic and the competition of other roads be taken into consideration when framing their freight and passenger rates making discriminatory rates in favor of localities where such conditions exist thus putting the newer provinces and districts at a disadvantage and retarding their development.

"We submit that if it is wrong to grant rebates and special rates to large and wealthy shippers it is equally wrong to discriminate against the newer and less densely populated districts where competition does not exist more especially because of the fact that greater concessions are given for the building of railways in newer districts.

"Therefore be it resolved that we apply to the railway commission and protest against a continuation of this discrimination and ask that the mileage rate be made equal over every point of any railway company's lines."

At the request of some of the delegates it was decided that as these four resolutions could not be called in a strict sense as work coming under the jurisdiction of the local improvement districts association that it should be known that they were introduced at the request of the U. F. A. to assist them in some of the problems they were now taking up, and as these questions were of great moment to the farmers of the country.

Mr. A. Fidler, inspector of local improvement districts, was then called upon for an address.

Mr. J. Smith, president of the Saskatchewan local improvement district association then addressed the convention.

At a meeting of the board of directors held at the close of the annual convention Mr. J. McNicol of Blackfields, was re-appointed secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year and Messrs. Mason, Greenfield, McNicol, Fream, and Moorehouse were appointed on the executive committee.

The financial statement showed receipts of \$580 and expenditure of \$355.94 leaving a balance of \$224.06 in the treasury.

VALUABLE FLAX SHIPMENT

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 23.—The most valuable shipment of grain ever carried across the great lakes was taken from Fort William yesterday. The steamer Ireland, one of the big American freighters, cleared from this port with a cargo of 241,000 bushels of flax, valued at \$583,220. The steamer Weeks also cleared yesterday for Buffalo with a cargo of 238,000 bushels of flax, valued at \$575,960. There has been a big demand for Canadian flax this season and the movement has been heavy, especially during the last ten days.

AEROPLANE RECORD

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—J. Armstrong Drexel broke all aeroplane altitude records here to-day when he climbed above this city until his Bleriot monoplane was unable to make further progress in the rarified air. The ink in the needle of his barograph ran out at 9,970 feet, which was accepted as a new world's record tonight by Clifford B. Harmon, chairman of the national associated aero clubs.

The Dairy

A Model Dairy and its Certified Milk

So far as most people are concerned, milk is a white, chalky fluid found in glass bottles on doorsteps by servant girls at an early hour of the morning. On the strength of its being in a bottle people take it for granted that it is clean and wholesome, and about once a month they force themselves to drink a glass of it under the impression that they are thus laying a foundation for a hale and hearty old age. But these people have never been in a dairy. They have seen cows in fields occasionally, but their only knowledge of the connection between cows and milk, is one of hearsay and reading.

The average man, so far as milk and dairies are concerned, is much in the same position as the little orphan boy who was sent out to a sanatorium in the country. The matron started in to feed him milk. He refused to touch it.

"But it's good for you," she insisted, "nice, fresh milk—it'll make you fat."
"I don't want it," he wailed, "I want clean milk what comes in bottles. I won't drink no milk what you squeeze out of a beastly cow."

That's the general impression. Any milk in a bottle is clean, wholesome milk. But if people visited a few dairies they would change their minds. And if they read a few scientific analysis of milk they would never drink anything but whisky or some other antiseptic lotion for the rest of their lives. Unless, of course, they were sensible and took to certified milk. Which brings me to a consideration of that guaranteed lacteal fluid, and also the very beautiful farm where one variety of it grows.

Away up Yonge Street in the neighborhood of York Mills, there is a dairy farm which is a model in its kind. It is a plant which would delight the heart of a milkman—if a man who makes out milk bills can be regarded as having any heart.

In the first place, there are about three hundred acres of rich land, where you can grow anything you want, from corn to alfalfa. They had three crops of the latter this year. And then there is a magnificent big cow-barn, with a huge loft where they store away all the alfalfa, and a couple of big silos outside where they pack away all the corn. It ferments there and forms silage—the best feed in the world for milch cows.

But the most interesting part of that barn is the basement, where the cows are. If you happen along about three o'clock in the afternoon, and can induce Mr. Gordon Gooderham, the manager of the farm, to take you around the place, he'll probably steer you over here. And you'll see as pretty a lot of Holstein cows as you ever saw in your life. Great, fat, handsome beasts they are, with shining black and white coats, the picture of good health and good spirits. And every cow has its head in a patent iron stanchion. Even the supporting posts are of iron piping. The floor is sprinkled with clean straw, and men in white garments go from cow to cow with patent milk pails, while the air is filled with the pleasant sounds of milking time. Everything in the place is clean and sweet-smelling. It is a revelation to one who knows anything about the ordinary cow barn. And then Mr. Gooderham astonishes you by telling you that the cows have been in for a week or more, and that they won't go out for the rest of the winter.

"But how do they keep healthy," you ask.

"Oh, they keep in good shape all right, because we look after them properly."

"But why not let them out for a little air?" you insist, being a greenhorn, who doesn't know anything about it.

"Well, you see," he explains resignedly, "that they give more milk when they don't have to use up their energy walking around."

And soon you begin to see the completeness of the system on this model dairy. You also begin to understand the thoroughness of the precautions against any contamination of the milk. Every cow is carefully brushed off with a wet cloth before milking, and the patent pail strains the milk at once, so that any hairs or foreign matter that did get in would be eliminated almost immediately.

As the milk is taken from the cows a

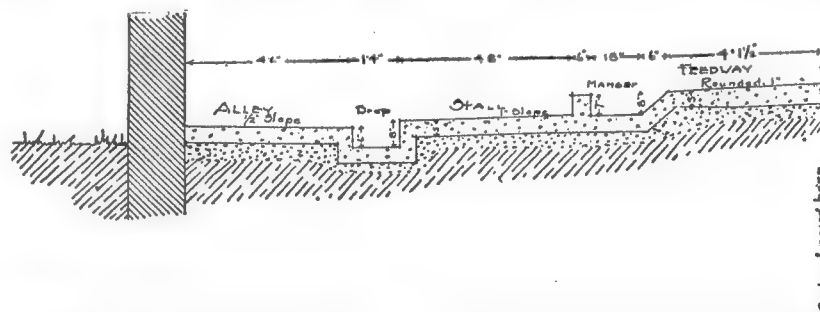
boy carries it to a concrete building right near the cow-barn. Here he pours it into a funnel, and it runs into the building. And then you and Mr. Gooderham run in together—which is a very special favor, for this is the center of the whole system. It is the bottling plant.

After going through the office, you enter the bottle-washing room, and then get into the sterilizing room where the bottling is done. As stated above, this is a special favor, for only the bottler is allowed in here during bottling hours. The reason is, that everything is sterilized, and strangers are not permitted to bring in pleasure-parties of germs and microbes. "Is the bottler sterilized?" you ask, being facetious.

"No, but his clothes are."

And the way they do the sterilizing is by turning into this room, which is all concrete, a current of live steam which thoroughly disinfests it. Any microbes that can't make a getaway are boiled. The bottles are specially sterilized in a patent tank.

The system is beautifully complete. The milk flows in warm from the cows. It flows over chilled pipes and then runs into a receptacle with a dozen short



nozzles running down out of it. A box of bottles is run under these nozzles, which just reach the bottle heads. The man in charge presses a lever. The bottles are raised up against the nozzles, and the milk pours down into them. They are filled in an instant, and are then capped and sealed. It is a striking instance of what scientific methods will do in the way of handling milk. In this case the milk is bottled in the shortest possible time, and is not allowed at any point to come in contact with contamination. It is certified milk, and is guaranteed by the medical association, whose certificate is on each bottle, and whose inspectors

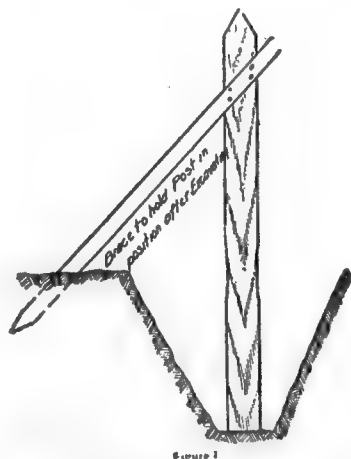


Figure 1

As a matter of fact, it seems that a persons can stand a few hundred microbe without any trouble in the world—would never suspect they were there. The individual microbe is fortunately undersized. But when they get up into the hundreds of thousands they begin to be dangerous. And the moral is, drink certified milk and be on the safe side.

There are a lot more interesting things about this model farm, which is one of the hobbies of Mr. W. G. Gooderham, and on which, by the way, he has spent a great deal of money, in spite of the fact that such establishments are rarely profitable.

"There is very little demand for certified milk," Mr. Gordon Gooderham explained, "as the ordinary person doesn't realize the necessity for cleanliness and care in handling milk."

A farm of this kind may, therefore, be regarded as an institution of public service, and it is pleasant to know that at the recent National Dairy Show in Chicago, this York County dairy and this young agriculturist was able to beat the best in America in the certified cream competition. In spite of the handicap which he suffered in being obliged to send his milk and cream so far, Mr. Gooderham got the gold medal for cream and the diploma for milk. This is a splendid and unimpeachable evidence of the efficiency of the Manor Dairy Farm.—Saturday Night.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CONCRETE

A bag of cement, a few shovelfuls of sand, and a few more of gravel or stone, mixed with water. Simple, easily obtained and cheap, these are the materials

that go to make up concrete—and with them the farmer can work wonders in the improvement of his farm. This 20th century has been referred to as "the cement age," and the growing use of concrete, in all kinds of structural work, would seem to warrant the phrase.

One of the most important features of this rapidly increasing realization of concrete's great possibilities, is its recognition as the ideal material for the construction of farm buildings and farm utilities of every description.

The large number of "converts to concrete" that our agricultural communities have produced in the past few years,

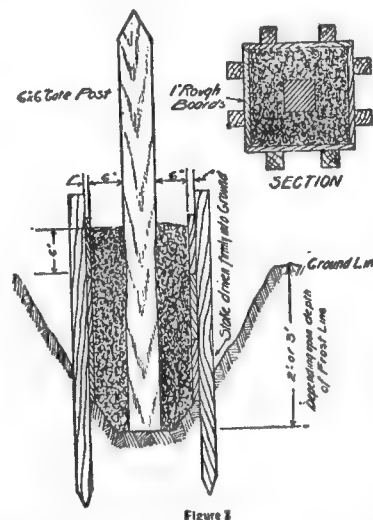


Figure 2

pounce down on the milk wagons every now and then and bear off a bottle to be analyzed.

"Do they ever get any microbes?" you ask, under the impression that a microbe is a thing you catch with a hook. "Never more than about four hundred to the cubic centimetre—we are allowed a margin of five thousand."

"Good Heavens!" you gasp, "how many are there in ordinary milk?"

"Oh, it would average about one hundred thousand to the cubic centimetre, though, of course, really bad milk would run very much higher than that."

supply. Farmers who experience difficulty in keeping their dairy premises just as neat, clean and odorless as they would like, will find their greatest aid in concrete. The stalls of dairy barns are arranged with the cows in the opposite rows of stalls standing with heads or heels toward each other.

Remove all manure and other foreign matter together with such humps of earth as may be necessary to give the floor a slight slope in the direction in which the manure will be removed. Begin the construction of the floors at the two sides of the barn so that the middle and ends may be used as working space.

Consider a barn planned to have the two rows of cows facing each other. On the earthen floor, at a distance of 4½ feet from the side walls of the barn, set on edge a line of 2 by 6 inch boards, extending the entire length of the building. Support these boards by stakes driven firmly in the ground on the side of the board away from the barn wall. By means of a carpenter's spirit level and a grade line, see that the top of these boards have an even slope (say one-eighth inch per foot) towards the manure pit. Allowing a clear intervening space of 10 inches, set up in a similar way a line of 2 by 8-inch boards with the supporting stakes inside of the 10-inch space and with the top of this board 2 inches higher than the 6-inch board. In this space the drop gutter will later be constructed.

Between the wall and the 6-inch board tamp in sufficient gravel to even off all irregularities in the ground surface and to allow the building of a 5-inch thickness of floor, sloping ½ inch from the wall towards the gutter. Mix the concrete 1:2½:5, tamp into place, and finish the surface with a wooden float or a wire brush. The roughened surface thus produced gives the cow a good footing.

With the alley finished, begin the construction of the stall proper. For the average sized cow, the usual length of stall is 4 feet 8 inches from stanchion to drop gutter. The stall floor should slope not less than ½-inch toward the drop gutter to provide for drain. The adjustable stanchion fastener is set in the centre of the 6-inch manger wall and the length of the stall regulated by this device. For a stall 4 feet 8 inches long set the outside board (2 by 12 inches) of the manger wall 5 feet 2 inches from the drop gutter.

In this space, place the 5-inch floor in the same manner as the alleyway was laid. If gas pipe stall divisions are to be used later, make mortises in the floor at the proper points by tamping the concrete around a core of the right size, removing the core when the concrete has stiffened. As soon as the floor of three stalls has been concreted and while the concrete is yet green, build the concrete manger wall upon the new stall floor. The projecting 7 inches of the 2 by 12-inch board already in place serves as the outer wall form. "Toe nail" two 1 by 6 inch boards together at their edges, thus providing a 7-inch height for the other manger wall form and a bearing plate to rest on the green stall floor.

How to Preserve Gate Posts

A sagging gate post rotted at the ground line gives all the surroundings an unkempt appearance. A very simple remedy is afforded by the use of concrete.

First, brace the post in such a way as to prevent its falling. (See Fig. 1). Then excavate around it, to a depth below frost line. With the post exposed, cut away that part of the wood which is found to be rotten.

Pull the post into proper position and re-nail the brace.

Now, drive stakes and place them against rough boards, (as shown in Fig. 2), allowing the boards to project 6 inches above the ground. This makes a box around the post, into which the concrete is poured.

Nail together several small boards and place them on the ground in such a position that they can be readily shoveled from. Mix your concrete on this platform and shovel it, when mixed, directly into the box, tamping with a 3-inch by 4-inch piece of lumber.

Proportions of concrete are, 1:2½:5. When filled, finish off with a steel trowel, leaving the concrete slightly higher where it rests against the sides of the post than at the edges. Braces and forms may be removed after two days and the earth filled around the concrete, up to the ground level.

Material Required for 6 x 8-Inch Post

5 cubic feet of bank run gravel.
2½ cubic feet sand.
1 bag cement.

Poultry

The Development of Canadian Poultrying

Depends on the Farmer and True Co-operation

By JOSEPH L. MURRAY

I want to write something, if brief, about the possibilities of the Canadian poultry industry. Not that end of the business which is of especial interest to the fancier, or the exhibition specialist, but that feature which makes of poultrying a very important department of agriculture, and a factor in the nation's development. Canadians have been, and are, peculiarly slow in grasping the magnitude and the enormous possibilities of poultrying. The hen is regarded as something too insignificant for serious consideration, and her economic value is not appreciated.

Compared with the big, mild-eyed dairy cow, or the massive compact Shorthorn, the hen looks small and undignified, I am free to admit, but in estimating the value of the world's food products she invariably and unmistakably proves herself a consideration which must be reckoned with, and seriously. The poultry products of the American Republic, for instance, last year reached the astonishing total of six hundred and twenty-five

million dollars. The ones cited, however, should be sufficient to convey to the reader an idea of the importance of the much neglected hen, and her value products, when considering the agricultural industries of the United States, and the development and progress of the American Republic in agriculture generally, is undoubtedly enviable. Now, to more impressively drive home the fact, examine Canadian poultry statistics. We are told by poultry educationalists that Canada is producing annually poultry products to the value of twenty-five million dollars. The United States is producing to the extent of six hundred and twenty-five million dollars. With a population of about ten times ours they are producing about thirty times the poultry products that this country is producing. In other words the United States is beating us three to one per head of population.

I have drawn this situation to the attention of different farmers, and they seem surprised beyond comprehension. To

been reckoned equal to the pure-bred bird.

How long is this situation to exist? When will it be improved and the poultry industry take the place it should among the factors in this nation's agricultural development? When, in my humble opinion, two things happen—first when the Canadian farmer begins to really appreciate the enormous profit-making possibilities presented by the poultry business, and, secondly, when market conditions shall have been so reformed as will ensure to the man who produces the article, a fair share of what it cost the consumer.

The farmer must be shown a scheme—a way, whereby he is going to make more dollars for his own individual self, and poultrying will be to him magnetic. It is, therefore, desirable to encourage the farmer, and those in a position to do so should by example and instruction help him, and be even willing to stand back of him. The farmer will be better off for it, and the country will have benefited.

Co-operation among farmers in the producing and in the marketing of poultry and eggs is the very corner-stone of success. But it must be co-operation that will take out of the pockets of the middleman and the buying combines, the trust organizations, and the carrying corporations, the tremendous profits now made by them, and place these profits where they belong, in the pockets of the producers.

This is possible; it is practical, and I believe its execution will be the solution of Canadian poultrying. The result would redound to the advantage of the individual farmer, and many of those who are carrying over an annual deficit from year to year would find themselves comfortable, and finally the country would collectively profit because agricultural values would be speedily advanced, and the possibilities of increase are almost unlimitable.

THE TURKEY

The bronze turkey is the acknowledged king of all poultry. The turkey is evidently of American origin. The wild turkey was found in abundance by the pioneers of the eastern, southern and western sections of the United States. They existed also in great numbers in Mexico long before this time. It is evident that the turkey was introduced into Europe from America. The following historical review of this matter was written by Rev. C. E. Peterson, and covers the ground completely.

"At what time the domestic fowl was first introduced into England is unknown, but there is a tradition in Cornwall that it was originally brought to that part of the coast by the Phenicians when they came to traffic for tin and copper with the natives previous to the Roman invasion; and to this day, in some parts of the country, it is called the Persian bird, but why this latter does not appear; and further, it is especially noted by Cesar (De Belle) that the cock, the goose and the hare were among, of not the whole of, the domestic animals of the ancient Britons, and kept by them for pleasure only, before his invasion of the country, but that soon after their scruples in this direction disappeared.

However that may be, it is certain the Romans brought with them the "fighting cock" both to the south and the north of England; clear proof of which are the bones, nay, the very metal spurs used in their contests, that have been found both in Surrey and Cornwall.

One metal spur was dug up in Southwark, and a pair in an old Roman wall in the latter county, besides others that unfortunately were not preserved or sufficiently noted.

That these same ancients were not acquainted with the turkey goes far to somewhat settle the disputed question, whether the turkey is a native of this country or not, being now taken for granted by all naturalists and historians that the new world was its birthplace, and from there was introduced into the old world.

It is interesting to note the writings of old historians, a few of which follow: The first author of whom any mention is made of the turkey is the Oviedo, who wrote about the year 1525. He has described them minutely with that curiosity and attention which new objects generally incite, and as he was acquainted with no name of these birds, till then unknown to the Europeans, he gave them that which he thought most suited to them. He called them a kind of peacock, and he relates that even then, at this early date, on account of their utility

and the excellent taste of their flesh, they were not only reared and domesticated by the Europeans in Spain, where they were first found, but that they were carried first to New Castile and to the West Indian Islands.

Lopez de Gomara, whose book was printed in 1553, makes use of Gallopavo, and says that the fowl resembles in shape the peacock and the domestic cock, and that of all the fowls in New Spain its flesh is the most delicious.

In the year 1584 wild turkeys were found in Virginia, and Rene de Laudonier found them on his landing in North America in 1564.

That these fowls were not known in England in the beginning of the sixteenth century is very probable, as they are not mentioned in the particular description of a grand entertainment given by Archbishop Nevil; nor in the regulations made by Henry VIII, representing his household, in which all fowls used in the royal kitchen are named.

As these fowls are found at present in Asia and Africa, it may be worth while to briefly mention that as much proof can be given that they were not known there until introduced by Europeans."

The standard weights of young turkeys are: Adult cock, 36 pounds; yearling cock, 33 pounds; cockerel, 25 pounds; hen, 20 pounds; pullet, 16 pounds.

Color of body, black, beautifully shaded with bronze. Fluff, black, each feather ending in a wide black, bronze band extending across the feather, with a narrow edging of white. Male's wings bows a brilliant bronze with greenish lustre. Each primary feather must be evenly and distinctly barred across with parallel bars of black and white throughout the length of feather.

White Holland Turkey

The White Holland turkey is said to be a native of Holland. This breed of turkeys is far and away larger and much more beautiful fowl than the common white turkey of Holland.

The standard weights are: Cock, 26 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 16 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds.

The plumage is pure white throughout. Shanks and toes, white or pinkish white; eyes, hazel; head, rich red, changeable to bluish-white.

Narragansett Turkey

The Narragansett turkey is a native of Rhode Island and Connecticut. They are next to the bronze variety in size, the standard weights being: Cock, 30 pounds; cockerel, 20 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 22 pounds; hen, less than 14 pounds. In plumage color this turkey is black, each feather ending in a broad, light steel-gray band edged with black.

Buff Turkey

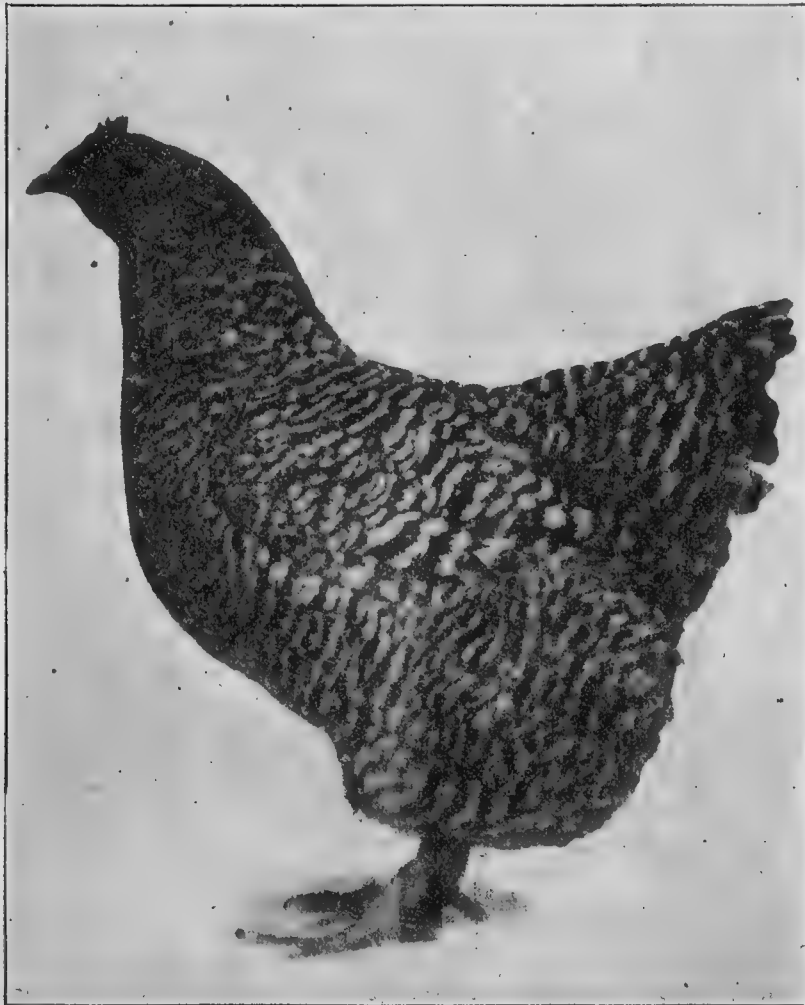
This variety is of American origin, having been brought out a few years ago. Plumage color, pure buff, the wings being a very light shade of buff. Standard weight: Cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 18 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds.

Slate Turkey

This variety is also of American origin. These fowls when right are almost blue in color, the shade resembling that of the Blue Andalusian, the female being much lighter in color than the male. The standard calls of a plumage color, slaty or ashy-blue, sometimes dotted with black. The standard weight are: Cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 18 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds.

Black Turkey

The Black turkey is a native of America. In plumage color they are a lustrous black throughout. Standard weights: Cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weight: Cock, less than 20 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds.



The Barred Plymouth Rock Hen

million dollars. This amounts to more than the total wheat crop of the same country in 1908 by nine millions of dollars. It is nearly one-half the value of all the cattle on the farms in the United States on January 1st, 1909, and that, be it noted, is putting only the annual income from poultry products against the total value of the cattle. What is perhaps more readily and generally appreciable in the way of comparison is the fact that the poultry product alone is more than half the total agricultural exports of the United States for the year nineteen hundred and nine. It may be added that this poultry product is twice the value of the whole potato crop of the North American continent. It is nearly equal to the farm value of all the barley grown in the world two years ago. It is greater than the farm value of the total sheep and swine in the United States on January 1st, 1909.

One might go on with those surprising and startling comparisons almost indefinitely.

them the hen appeared as an industrial joke—something for the women and children to amuse themselves with. These men, and what I am about to say, these true of Canadian farmers as a class, readily acknowledge the importance of carefully studying Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Jersey pedigrees, and admit the absolute importance of having none but the best breeding animals on their farms, but in poultry they have failed to see the difference between the type of fowl which will produce chickens which are matured at two and one-half pounds, and the type that produces healthy and vigorous chickens which at maturity weigh from five to six pounds. Wisely and well the standard-bred cattle have been carefully stabled, and forced ahead in stall feeding, but with utter blindness to self-interest Canadian farmers have allowed that empress of farm productivity, the hen, to scratch for her living, steal it, or starve for want of it, and the veriest scrub has

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AND

Live Poultry

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A. G. E. LOWMAN

377 Portage Avenue Winnipeg
For BEST PRICES & PROMPT PAYMENTS
Reference: Bank of Toronto

The Horse

PREFERS THE CLYDESDALES

In answer to a question recently asked in THE GUIDE "What breed of horses do you prefer, and the reasons why?" the following reply was received from "Billy Marshall," Minitonas, Minn.—

What breed of heavy horses do I prefer, and why?

Quite a number of years ago I saw the judging of horses at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show held that year in one of the largest cities in England.

The open class for draft geldings brought out animals of various breeds from all parts of the kingdom. Shires being largely in the majority. The first prize went to a pair of Clydesdales, sons of the "MacGregor," who was then the star of the breed. The question arises, why were they placed first being undersized in comparison with the massive Shires? It was undoubtedly their superb action facilitated by their close hocks and their long springy posterns.

I do not prefer a poor Clyde to a good Percheron, because the Percheron, take him horse for horse, has got all other draft breeds beaten for uniformity. His weak point is his legs, or rather the position of his legs under him. A boy who was set to the task of writing an essay on "the horse," commenced:—"The horse is a very noble animal. It has a leg at every corner." This boy must have been describing the Percheron horse. He stands too far apart behind, and is too short in the postern. It is impossible for the Percheron to be a good mover.

The Clyde is built from the ground up, the Percheron from the air down.

We have unfortunately imported more Clyde sires into the West, some of them too, of good pedigree, which never should have escaped the castrator's knife, and never would have escaped it only for the demand for them here. The consequence is that this country contains too many Clydes which are a disgrace to the name. Another source of evil in the West is, if a man has a registered mare he considers her progeny from a registered horse fit for stud purposes. The choice animals of the breed, however, stand out to-day unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

THE COLT'S EDUCATION

The better a horse is trained, the closer the understanding that exists between the horse and the driver, the greater will be the amount of work that the horse can do and, as the friction lessens, the longer will be the working life of both horse and man.

The average horse broken by the average man does not know how to put its full strength to the work at hand, and often develops a bad temper that limits its usefulness in many ways. Its wilfulness causes a loss of time that amounts to many hours in a few months. The irritation caused by the driver lessens his ability to do his best work, and a broken implement, and now and then a broken vehicle, caused by unsteadiness, lack of control, soon amounts to many dollars.

The first requisite in colt training is a good working knowledge of the horse's mind. There is a tendency among horsemen to attribute to the horse a great amount of intelligence and, in some cases, even the power of reason. It is absolutely necessary that this fallacy be eradicated from your mind, if you want to have well trained horses. No horse or any other animal but man has ever yet indicated any ability to reason. Reason is the ability to proceed from a cause to a conclusion. I desire to consider some acts some horses are reported to have done, and to show that there are other ways of explaining a horse's actions besides the power of reason.

The first story is the old story of horses working pump handles to get a drink of water. Now if the horse did it by reasoning it must have thought something like this: "I saw my master working the pump handle up and down and the trough was filled with water. Now, if I work the pump handle the same way, the trough will be filled and I can get a drink."

If you ever get an opportunity, watch his actions and determine whether they indicate any such thought. His actions will be about as follows: Many times

he will quench his thirst at the same trough paying no attention to the pump whatever. Sometimes he comes when the trough is dry and sniffs about for water, he repeats this process many times. He sniffs at the trough, the spout, the top and handle. He nibbles at the trough, spout, top, and handle. He pulls at each. Finally he makes an up and down motion on the handle and a tiny stream trickles from the spout. He did not purposely pull the handle up and down, for maybe he had pulled it laterally many times. No one can imply any reason so far. Surely, if he has any reasoning power he will now, since he has succeeded in getting water, repeat the movement of the handle and get water the second time. But not so, he again sniffs and nibbles and maybe longer reaching the handle the second time than the first. After many trials he finally happens to move the handle just right and receives his drink. He may repeat this roundabout process many times until by chance he begins at the handle and gets water. Thus, not by a process of reasoning, but by associating the handle and water by numerous repetitions did the horse arrive at the process of getting water. Where this one horse formed this habit thousands of others never formed such a habit.

Another feat that is often given as evidence that horses reason is the ability shown by many horses to open gates. Such gates have usually a very simple device or a hook. A horse learns to operate this particular gate just as the horse spoken of above learns to pump. Each reaches the end by accident and fixes the habit only by repetition. The least change in the working of the pump or the gate breaks up the muscular habit the horse has gained, and he must begin over again.

Any one who believes a horse reasons when it opens a gate will be easily undeceived if he changes the fastening to the other end and then watches the performance of the horse. After he finds the fastening he has the entire process to learn over again, simply because the peg pulls out in the opposite direction. I mention these instances because they are invariably pointed out as the highest indications of reasoning. Many other such indications might be mentioned; but the argument that any ability is shown by the horse to go from premise to a definite conclusion is entirely lacking.

The horse, in a state of nature remains generation after generation in the same mental condition. Never until he comes in contact with man and receives training from him is there any progress in his mental equipment. Every indication points to the fact that whatever progress he makes comes from without, not by any reasoning within. Therefore it is necessary to bear in mind, in training a colt, that it will not gain in knowledge unless its training is continued. It stops just where you leave it, except for the accidental impressions made that attach some minor habit.

I have discussed this point somewhat at length, because it is fundamental in training horses. When a man realizes that he is training muscles to certain actions, and that through these muscles the brain is trained, then and then only is he fit to develop a horse.

FEEDING THE FARM HORSE

Probably the most important part in the care of the horse is the feeding. A large majority of the diseases among farm horses result from faulty feeding. So many make the mistake of not securing the best feed. Their trouble begins when partially matured, musty and dusty feed is used.

Several points should be taken into consideration when we decide upon the amount of feed; whether the animal is accustomed to dry feed, and if in good flesh or in a thin, emaciated condition.

A horse should not be fed a large quantity of hay and grain without exercise. Many think that because a horse is thin in flesh no work should be required of him. It is always best to work the flesh into the animal rather than to fatten him as you would a steer.

A good plan is to have a stated program as to time and amount of feed to be

given. Horses, by all means, should be fed regularly. Hay requires time for mastication and digestion. For this reason the large percentage of the hay should be fed at night. Horses soon learn the manner of giving food and water, so it is best to have one feeder and have his plan followed out for all the horses. The horse should receive some water the first thing in the morning. After watering, the horse is fed a small amount of hay and then given grain after all the hay has been eaten. By this plan the feed which is the most difficult to digest is left in the stomach, and therefore receives proper digestion. The noon feed should be given after the horse is cooled and has been allowed to rest for fifteen minutes or half an hour. A small quantity of water may be given soon after the horse is brought to the barn. Feed hay, and when the animal is thoroughly cooled, give all the water he desires, after which feed the grain. At night feed the same as at noon, only give more hay; in fact, feed as much hay at night as is given at both morning and noon meals. When a horse is working hard and is fed large quantities of grain, it is found advisable once a week, to give a bran mash for the evening meal. The bran acts as a laxative and prevents indigestion and possibly a case of colic.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

THE RACEHORSE MEN AND THE COUNTRY FAIR

Among the people interested in country fairs there is a feeling that features of a more educational character should be introduced. Too little attention has been given to this point in the past and a large number of country fairs have drifted into the channel of light amusements, losing almost entirely the real objects of a country fair. The fact that many country fairs have failed in recent years, and that many more are due to meet the same fate, can be accountable in a large measure by the inadequate provisions made for agricultural and educational exhibits. If the country fair is to succeed and is to accomplish the real object of its organization, attention must be given to the agricultural exhibits and educational display. The visitor who attends these fairs should be able to secure information which can be applied in the daily operations of the farm. He must be made to feel that he has been repaid for his time and not that he has spent the day simply watching horse races. Just how the fair exhibits can be made more educational and of greater value is a problem that must be worked out in fair circles.

We take the liberty of quoting the following from the report of one of the daily papers whose representative was present at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association held at Brandon, November 10:—

"One of the leading questions laid before the meeting was that in connection with the policy to be pursued by the new board with respect to the racing program for last year's fair. The opinion was expressed by several members that the board was devoting too much time and money to this feature of the fair which, they claimed, was due to the Brandon Turf club being strongly represented on the fair directorate.

R. M. Matheson addressed the shareholders, advocating that more attention be paid the agricultural end of the fair, by increasing the value of the premiums offered in the horse and cattle sections and giving less importance to the racing program.

Not Unanimous

Several members of the board took issue with Mr. Matheson, claiming that the races were the most important feature of the fair, and that as soon as the board decided otherwise, the attendance at the fair would begin to drop off. The discussion was of a heated nature, but no action was taken in the matter."

Horse racing is an important attraction of the fair, but there is a great deal of truth in the above report that too much time and money is given over to this branch of amusement at the summer fairs. At many of the board meetings about ninety-five per cent. of the time is devoted to the discussion of the races and sports and the remaining time is all that is given to the agricultural end of the fair. The usual Turf club member looks on the fair not as an agricultural and fine arts exhibit but as the big racing meet of the season. For this reason the Turf clubs are anxious (in fact they see to it in many cases) to be well represented

on the board of directors of the summer fairs and in the majority of cases they have more than their share of members. Take for example the Brandon summer fair board. On this board there are five prominent members of the Turf club. It would appear from this that the Brandon exhibition exists not for the farmers but the Turf club.

One has just to look at the average fair posters in the summer to see where the big prize money goes. It is not to the agricultural side of the fair, it is to the horse racing. The turf man puts up the argument that to draw a crowd there must be classy horse racing and big money must be offered to get the best horses to compete. Good argument indeed for the "votaries" of the "turf" since it helps materially to line the pockets of the racing fraternity, at the expense of the farmer and farmer's sons.

If the farmers were given the inducements to exhibit their stock that are given to the racing game the fair would be a much greater success than it is at present.

The Turf clubs of the various towns and cities are not only anxious that there be a big card of races at their town or city fair, but that other towns and cities pay special attention to this feature so that they will be well repaid in following the "circuit" with their horses.

It is about time the farmers on the board of the summer fairs got their backs stiffened and asserted their rights—the fair is for the farmer not the race-horse men.

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Live Stock

A PROFITABLE STEER

A bulletin published by the Missouri state board of agriculture describes the points of the profitable steer as follows:

The head should be short and small because it does not contain any valuable flesh and because a short head invariably goes with a short, thick-set body.

The forehead should be full, broad and high so as to show intelligence.

The mouth should be large and the muscles of the jaws well developed, so as to indicate good food grinding apparatus.

The eyes should be full, bright and clear, because this indicates great vitality and vigor, two of the most important qualities.

The neck should be short, thick and set firmly on the shoulders, because this indicates a short, thick-set body and a tendency to lay on flesh.

The shoulders should be compact and well covered with flesh, so as to give smoothness of form and flesh on fore-quarters.

Strong, straight and wide-apart fore-legs are wanted to give a good foundation for the fore-quarters. Legs should be short because they are not worth much, and anyhow, short legs are stronger than long ones. The chest should be wide, deep and thick through the heart, so as to give plenty of room for the most important organs of the body, namely, the heart and lungs. The brisket should be deep and moderately projecting and breast wide because they go with a well-formed chest.

The girth of the animal should be large, because this indicates a good chest. The crops or that portion just behind the withers, should be full, because this is one of the valuable meat portions.

The back must be short, straight and broad. Short because a short-backed animal is an early maturing one. Broad so as to give room for lots of flesh. Straight so as to give good support.

Ribs should be well sprung and arched in order to give plenty of room for the digestive organs. It is a well-founded fact that a large, deep chest and a capacious stomach are good indications that an animal has the capacity to utilize large quantities of food and make rapid progress in fattening. The ribs should be well covered with flesh, because this is a good indication that the animal fattens well.

Wide hips are wanted because wide hips go with broad loin and the loin is the most costly portion of the beef. Loin should be full and thick for the same reason.

The rump should be long, level and wide, so as to give plenty of room for full and well fleshed, in order to yield plenty of good round steak.

The hind legs should be short and straight, so as to give good foundation for hind quarters. The tail should have a smooth base, fine bone and a fine hair switch. Smooth base so there will be no fear of having lumpy patches of fat gathered there. This is very objectionable, because it spoils the looks of the steer, and looks go a long way in affecting the sale of an animal. Fine bone in the tail indicates that the animal is fine boned.

SHEEP ON THE FARM

Everyone who knows anything about sheep or the farm is aware of the fact that they will eat practically everything that grows upon the farm except mullen plant and thistles. Sheep are the best scavengers that we can have on the farm when it comes to cleaning out weeds. And we have seen sheep eat thistles—not growing thistles in the fields, but in winter we have noticed our lambs, and other sheep as well, pick the thistles out from the rest of the hay and eat them with apparent relish. The matter of how to rid the fields and pastures of obnoxious weeds is an ever-increasing problem, but if more diversified farming were practiced we firmly believe that the weed question would

be easier of settlement. The good Lord has established a sort of equilibrium for all nature, and just as soon as this balancing of parts is broken, just that soon must more stringent means for controlling our operations be employed. The one-crop farmer and the farmer who raises but one kind of live stock is sure to get into all kinds of trouble. Weeds and insect pests will work injury to his crops, and sickness is more likely to overtake his animals. Besides, when a farmer raises but one kind of live stock he is more subject to the fluctuations of the market, and his property depends entirely on the market for one class of live stock. Were he producing all classes of live stock for which his farm is suited he would be sure of good prices on part, for the markets are seldom off on all classes of animals at the same time.

The weed problem resolves itself largely into this: The very best kind of farming to follow for the farmer is the kind that is going to make life most miserable for the weeds. That means a good rotation of crops and the different classes of live stock to feed them to; this last includes, by all means, sheep. They will bring in more clear money, kill more weeds, and utilize more waste feed than any other animals on the farm. We know this to be a fact, and it is the experience of all who have had anything to do with sheep. It must not be concluded from this, however, that the way to kill weeds on the farm is to simply buy sheep and turn them in. In nine cases out of ten the big weeds which you fondly expected to see succumb to the onslaught of the bovine race will remain unfeazed. Sheep do not like rank growing vegetation of any kind much less do they like rank, coarse weeds. Sheep, as weed-destroyers, must be handled with skill. They will eat the younger shoots of weeds in many cases in preference to grass. To get sheep to do their best work on pasture weeds, mow the weeds off and then notice the sheep go after the young shoots as they reappear. We have seen them almost completely rid a field of rank weeds in this way. The pasture was badly set with perennial weeds and after the sheep had grazed over it for about three years the weeds were practically all gone. Each year the weeds were mowed off sometimes twice, and the new tender shoots were largely nipped off by the sheen. This process starved the root system by removing the leaf system, and so weakened the plants that they no longer grew well with the sheen grazing on them, and at the end of three years they were practically all gone. Since then the sheep have been sold off the place, and the pasture is set as thickly as ever with the rank weeds. Their roots were not completely killed, and when given a chance commenced to grow again. Sheep will take care of most pasture weeds if they can have them served up tender and fresh—as in the case of the field weeds, which cause so much trouble, will be less obnoxious if a good crop rotation is followed. The rotation which is best for the farm crops is usually the worst for the weeds.

THE YOUNG PORKERS

The first week after farrowing is the critical time in the lives of the young porkers. Give the sow nothing but water the first day. After that she will take a little feed, but the amount should be increased slowly. If the pigs show signs of scouring, cut out the slop and give the sow some blood meal. Blood meal will cure scours in any young animal, and some of it should be kept on hand all the time. Twenty-five pigs out of every hundred are lost at farrowing time or soon after. This is altogether too big a slice to take out of the profits.

Get the pigs to eating for themselves as soon as possible. Then provide a hog pasture for them. The way to produce cheap pork is to have plenty of grass. Rape makes the most reliable hog pasture. Alfalfa is better, but it can not be grown so easily in this country. If you want your hogs to keep growing



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you must keep them free from lice and worms. Dipping or spraying with some coal tar dip will fix the lice. Plenty of pure water and pumpkins, of charcoal and coppers, will help the pigs to get the best of the worms."

C. P. R. FINED

Toronto, Nov. 25.—"Why should these poor beasts be made to suffer because somebody mislaid a health certificate?" Crown Attorney Corley remarked in the police court here the other day, referring to the last charge brought against the C. P. R. for "cruelty and unnecessarily ill-treating animals," by allowing them to go without food or water while in transit for a longer period than 28 hours.

"It's lack of humanity to allow the animals to stand on a siding loaded after such a long trip," he said.

This was in connection with six carloads, 155 head of cattle shipped from Winnipeg by Henry Murvey to Charles Maybee, cattle dealer. It was 43½ hours from the time of feeding at White River until they were unloaded at the Western cattle market.

"But the health certificate was missing at the Parkdale station," contended C.P. R. Counsel Spencer, and Superintendent Walker refused to allow their unloading until cleared by that certificate. At Toronto they were only 5½ hours late, that delay occurred between Muskoka and Toronto, where there is no feeding station.

"Then some of your officials blundered," threw back Mr. Corley. "Why didn't you give them water at least." "The market superintendent wouldn't

let them be taken off. A mistake is never wilful."

Though regarding the mislaid paper as a regrettable fact, Magistrate Kingsford held that so long as the cattle were in the care of the railway that corporation was responsible. The fine was \$100 and costs.

PREDICTS WAR

New York, Nov. 25.—Capt. H. H. Rogers, son of the late Standard Oil financier, whose hobby is the study of military affairs, has just returned to New York from a long trip of observation in the army camps of France and Germany. He brought home with him the unpleasant prediction that Japan will provoke war with the United States some time before the Panama canal is opened. This is not only the belief of Capt. Rogers, but the consensus of opinion, he says, of the military men he met during his stay abroad. Rogers is a captain in the 22nd regiment of the National Guard of New York. Summing up what he gleaned abroad, Mr. Rogers said: "The control of the Pacific is between her and the United States, and she means to get it. Notwithstanding all this recent peace talk in Japan, that nation is going to strike, and strike before the Panama canal is opened."

A physician was once arguing with his lawyer friend concerning the personal characteristics of one of the latter's clients.

"It's no use," he said finally, "you can't make an angel out of a man."

"No, that's so, I can't," rejoined the lawyer with feeling. "We have to leave that for you doctors."

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Conducted by Margaret

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OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To Maintain the Girls' Club Room at 274 Hargrave street.
To hold "Toy Mission" and entertainment for at least 2,000 children.

MOTTO—LET'S HELP

Do a kindness, lend a hand,
You are sure to find
Every deed will plant a seed
And multiply in kind.

Cheer the sad and desolate,
Do not ask them why;
They are weary and distressed—
Simply soothe the sigh.

Make "Let's Help" a motto true,
And possibly your deed
Will reap a golden harvest of
Adherents to our creed.

LAUGH AT YOURSELF

When your liver's upset, and your world
is all wrong,
Laugh at yourself.
When you don't see just how you can
wrinkle along,
Laugh at yourself.
When you've nothing ahead but the
blackest of skies,
And your future is dyed with deep
indigo dyes,

Why, your ego is swelled an abnormal
size,
So laugh at yourself.

When your cherished ambitions are
broken in two,
Laugh at yourself.
All hope is not gone, though it seems
so to you—
Laugh at yourself.
For the world is so large and your place
is so small,
Fate probably never has seen you at all.
To think that it's picking on you is
pure gall—
Just laugh at yourself.

THE SODA-WATER MAN

It's only sometimes 'at I go
To see him; but some days, you know,
When it's so drefful hot and sticky,
I've even taken off my "ricky,"
'Nen father says to me, "Come, mate,
We'll try a lemon phos-o-phate."
Why, all the hotness blows away
Just looking on—but still we stay,
An' when he squirts the suds on top
I laugh so hard I 'most can't stop;
An' I say, "When I'm big, why-ee,
A soda-water man I'll be!"
—From Dew-drop.

GIFTS TO GIRLS' HOME

The Girls' Home is proving a great
success and is looking very homey and
nice. To the business men of Winnipeg
much of the comfort is due, and I cannot
speak too highly of the manner in
which each one responded to my call
for help for our Sunshine Home.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., per
Mr. Crearer, donated \$75 to help equip
the home. The physical training class
is proving a great success, and twelve
new members were enrolled. There is
still a lot to do for our home, and much
more before our cafeteria can be started,
and now I feel that I can ask for funds
to carry on this splendid work. Not
only are the town girls benefitted, but
also several farmers' daughters have
found good homes and much comfort
from the Guild meetings.

Sunshine Guild Fund

Grain Growers' Grain Co., per Mr.
Crearer, \$75.

CHILDREN'S SUNSHINE RALLY

The children's Sunshine Rally on
Saturday was well attended; fifty child-
ren answered the roll call. A "Fairy
Play" by the Sunshine children will
be a part of the program for the Toy
Mission. Miss Jean Logan will train
the children, and the success of this
feature is assured.

TOY MISSION

Dear Friends,—For the benefit of my
new friends and members I will ex-
plain the second annual Toy Mission,
which will be held under the distin-
guished patronage of Sir Daniel and
Lady McMillan. The first Toy Mission
was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng-
land, and the largest theatre was not
too large to hold the children and the
great pantomime given for their benefit.
Uncle Toby and the Dickie Bird Society
provided the toys, together with the
readers of the Weekly Chronicle. In
London last year the Sunshiners gave
an entertainment to 1,000 children, also
giving cosy garments to those in need,
and a toy to every child.

How the Toy Mission Was Worked in
Pittsburg

Fifteen years ago Major R. W. A.
Simmons, of Pittsburg, organized the
first Toy Mission. Since that time it
has grown to colossal proportions in that
city. What is a Toy Mission?

This is a pertinent question at this sea-
son of the year. Its purpose is to dis-
tribute new and second-hand toys,
games and clothing among the needy
of our crowded cities near Christmas
time. To make this one day in all the
year full of joy and happiness for the
thousands of children reared in homes
where a daily struggle is going on for
the barest necessities of life. The first

year 25 children enjoyed the good cheer.
Last year 12,000 children in Pittsburg
enjoyed its benign influence. The mis-
sion received the aid and contributions
of hundreds of persons who wished to
be a factor in extending this great
work. Second-hand dolls were mended
and dressed, toys, garments, etc., re-
paired to bring the greatest possible
joy to the recipients.

Winnipeg's first Toy Mission was
held in the Walker theatre January 4,
Honorable T. Mayne Daly being in the
chair. The Army and Navy gave the
magic lantern entertainment, and artists
gave their services free. Seventeen
hundred little children received toy
books, candy canes. Policemen who
helped at the doors tried to be severe,
but an appeal from the merest tot
was responsible for the casting aside
of that air characteristic of all "Bobbies."
The distribution of toys and an
afternoon entertainment among our
needy children of the city lifts each one
out of the gloom and desolation which
surrounds its life. It teaches the child
that life holds something better than a
continuous struggle and meagre exist-
ence. How many children it is pos-
sible for us to make happy depends on
our readers, as Sunshine is depending
on the voluntary subscriptions sent in.

WHO'LL ASSIST?

Toys, dolls, dressed or undressed,
good warm garments suitable for child-
ren from 5 to 12 years of age, home-
made candies, books, picture postcards,
scraps, mitts, stockings, bolls.

Who'll take collectig cards or mite
boxes? Margaret desires to have many
thousands of toys in time for the Christ-
mas distribution and for the Toy Mis-
sion. The date for returning cards has
been fixed for December 26. Our mem-
bers and readers have not therefore, too
much time in which to send in their
contributions. Now, dear Sunbeams,
where are your applications? To my
readers and friends, old and new, young
and old, I appeal to make the coming
Christmas the jolliest ever known.
Yours lovingly.

MARGARET.

Miss Blanche Salmon will start the
fund with the smallest contribution
possible to prove the value of "cents"
in our Sunshine work.

TOY MISSION FUND

Miss Blanche Salmon 1 cent

LITTLE THINGS

We despise sometimes little things as
worthless. Yet God sets a high value
on them. Schuman, the German com-
poser, once said, "From a pound of iron
that costs so little, a thousand watch
springs can be made, whose value is
great." "The pound you have received
from the Lord," he added, "use faithfully."
Only a little commonplace gift, and yet
God will employ it for His glory. And
from that gift may spring the "many
talents" which a faithful expenditure
has worked. Just a word here, or a
letter written there and how boundless
the results! Let us be faithful in small
duties.

Dear Friends if we could all realize
the value of little things fewer of us
would be unhappy. Many thanks for
little things and Christmas presents,
glad to have any further suggestions.

AN OLD MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—You may remember my calling
on you last February before going up to Bangor to
teach. I had no time while there to see about
starting a branch of Sunshine and was sorry—
however, may be able to do something in the
future. I have recently married a farmer at this
place and am writing to you now to know whether
by any chance among your poor people you know
of anyone with a boy or girl or both about 11 or 12
years of age who would care to accept a good home
here with us, a certain amount of schooling,
clothes, etc. (but no wages) in return for help on
the farm. It has struck me that you come across
many people and might know of some large family
where they would be glad to let us have a boy and
a girl in this way. They would have plenty of
good food, nice warm house and kindness shown
them. We are 1½ miles from English and Catholic
churches, Post office, school and station and
twenty miles north of Battleford. If you know
of any likely people please let me know as soon as
possible and perhaps you could get a well-to-do
member of the Guild to pay their tickets through
here. We do not wish for any unhealthy or delicate

children. I hope you are well and that the Guild
is going ahead.

Yours very sincerely,
MRS. E. H.

Delmas.
Many thanks for your kind wishes, hope you
will be able to form a branch of Sunshine. Boys
and girls of eleven and twelve can earn quite a
salary in Winnipeg and very often their money
is absolutely necessary to help the mothers to
keep the home together. I am afraid my guild
people would feel that you should pay train fare
if we could find suitable children for you—I will
keep this offer in mind and will write you at any
time.

MARGARET.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—Please send me a membership
card as I would like to write to your club.

MARY E. C. KILPATRICK.

Kenville, Man.
I am printing your letter and some of my little
readers will write to you I hope.

MARGARET.

A GREAT READER

Dear Margaret:—I should have written a long
time ago and sent the money for the button, but I
kept putting it off all the time. When I wrote you
last I did not know I had to pay for the button or
I would have sent it then. I like the button very
much. I am sending you some more papers. I
am very fond of reading. I have read the Wide,
Wide World, and some of Miss Alcott's books,
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, The Five
Little Peppers and How They Grew, and a great
many other interesting books.

AMY BURDETT,

Foxwarren, Man.
Your bright letters are always a pleasure to me.
Glad you like reading. I have been trying to open
up Sunshine libraries in some of the country places
and hope to help the lonely ones who are fond of
reading by sending out boxes of the best magazines
which they in turn will "pass on" to others and so
lighten coming winter. Write often.

MARGARET.

SENT S. S. PAPERS

Dear Margaret:—We are sending a parcel of
Sunday School papers and cards to you, which we
hope will bring sunshine to some one.

NELLIE JONES.

Kenton, Man.
Many thanks for papers. You will no doubt
hear from some of the readers if you placed name
on cover. Write often. I am sending button
and membership card.

MARGARET.

CHRISTMAS CAKE RECIPE

Mrs. G., Killarney.—In answer to your request
I will give a reliable recipe for a Christmas cake,
also boiled icing, both of these recipes have been
used for years with perfect success. Glad you
are stronger and that your crop was a success.
So many of my dear friends have not been so
blessed this year.

Required:
Three-quarters of a pound of flour. Half a
pound each of butter, castor sugar, sultana glace
cherries or currants. Four or each of sweet
almonds and mixed peel. Two lemons; Six eggs;
half an ounce of powdered cloves, mixed spice,
and cinnamon, mixed in equal quantities; One
teaspoonful of baking-powder; half a level
teaspoonful of salt; half a gill of milk, or brandy,
or the two mixed.

Line a cake tin with three layers of greased
paper; this protects the cake during baking.
The edges of the paper must stand up three inches
above the edge of the tin.

Warm the butter until soft, but not oily; beat
it until like whipped cream, then add the sugar
and beat again until both are very soft and creamy.
This is a most important program, for if the
butter is insufficiently creamed, the cake will be
heavy and streaky inside.

Beat the eggs until frothy, then add them gradu-
ally to the creamy butter, beating in each little
lot well before adding more. Pass the flour,
baking-powder and spice through a wire sieve.
Mix the cleaned and stalked sultanas, halved
cherries, chopped peel, grated lemon rinds, and
shelled and finely shredded almonds all well
together. Stir the flour very lightly into the
butter and eggs, next shake in the fruit, and stir
it in lightly, but thoroughly, and lastly add
whatever liquid you are using.

Mix all carefully, then turn the mixture into
the cake-tin. Stand this tin on a baking-tin on
which has been spread a layer about half an inch
deep of sand or salt. This will prevent the cake
from burning underneath.

Put the cake in a very hot part of the oven for
the first ten or fifteen minutes, then move it very
gently to a cooler part, otherwise the outside of
the cake will be darkened long before the interior
is cooked. When the surface of the cake begins
to brown, cover it by laying two thicknesses of
kitchen paper over the tin. Bake the cake for
about two hours and a half. Then, unless you
are a very experienced cake-maker, push a skewer
through the centre of the cake, and note on when
drawing it if it appears as bright and clean as when
it went in; if so, the cake is cooked; if not, a
longer time for baking must be allowed. When
cooked, turn it out of the tin, and let it cool on a
sieve or tilted against a plate, in order that the
steam may escape easily from it, and either peel
off the paper and ice it at once, or keep it for a
week or so, and then ice it.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE
SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become
a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please
send membership card. I enclose two cent
stamp for its postage.

Name

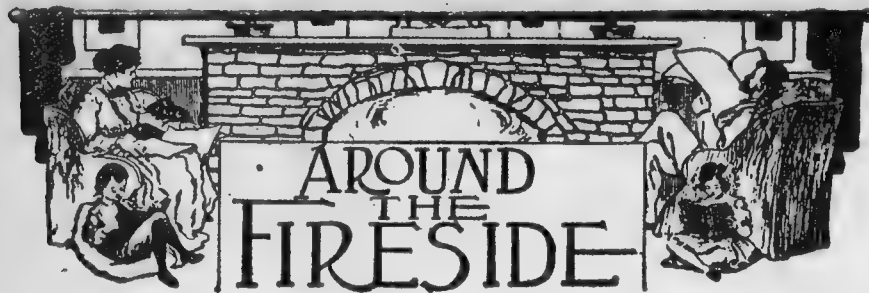
Age

Address



Makes lighter,
whiter, better
flavored bread
—produces
more loaves
to barrel.

**PURITY
FLOUR**



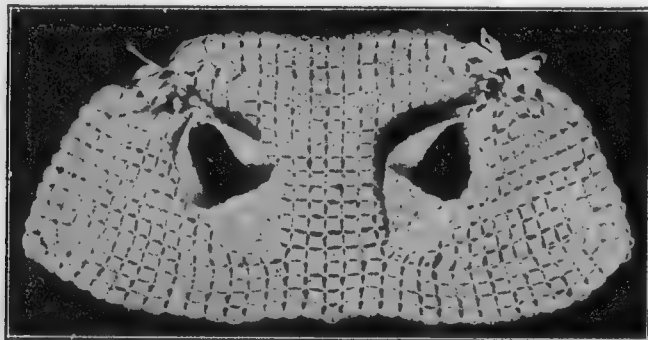
Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Hints for Santa Claus

Christmas season is approaching all too rapidly, and the advice most acceptable now will certainly be hints or helps in selecting and making suitable Christmas gifts for both rank and file of creation, as it's pretty safe to say that everybody, young or old, rich or poor, will either give or get a Christmas gift. This means a great deal of labor and a great, great deal of thought by the gift-givers. Unless the purse is very heavy and the friends few, many brows will be puckered and many backs weary and many fingers sore long before jolly old Santa Claus scrambles off the last snow-covered roof and heads his fleet-footed reindeers for their mossy stables in the white north-land. Every woman at least expects to help old Santa out, and many men often lend a hand, too, though they find it very trying work and generally welcome any suggestions that come their way. However versatile and competent a man may be in everyday affairs, when he faces the question of gift-giving instantly his mind becomes a blank and refuses to be coerced into any action whatsoever. Absolutely no idea will present itself. Many feminine minds balk in the selfsame way. One would think they had never seen a book or a fancy picture, a candlestick or reticule, a piece of music or a pretty flower pot, a card case or fancy box of bon-bons, a mirror or a million other trifles so acceptable to "the lave." This of course is all very well for the ready-to-wear gifts that only means the handing over the price, but many generous souls abound who like to give their "labor of love" as well as the price, and for those are appended a few suggestions that should be acceptable to their contemplated recipients.

One gift that cannot come amiss to anyone and is always in season is a nice cushion slip, or a cushion complete is better, of course, being then ready for service without further outlay or work by the receiver.

TIMELY GIFT FOR A MAID



A blue and white hug-me-tight finished in blue and laced with blue ribbons.

Commence the back by making a row of forty-four plain stitches, and turn; make four chain stitches, then one single crochet between fourth and fifth plain stitch of first row; make four chains, one single crochet between eighth and ninth stitch, and so on to end, making a row of eleven holes in all. Turn and put four plain stitches in each hole. Repeat until there are thirteen rows of plain stitches. Turn, make three holes, and fill in with plain stitches, as before, making three rows of three holes each for the shoulder. Then widen at both ends by adding four plain stitches in first and last holes, repeating until there are three rows of five holes each. Then widen on outer edge only by adding four plain stitches in first hole; make six holes

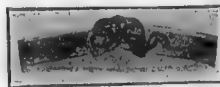
and fill in, continuing until there are six rows of six holes each. Make the other shoulder and front in the same way. This gives the foundation of the garment.

In making the edge, use colored wool for the chain stitches and white for the plain stitches. Crochet a row of holes round the entire garment, being careful to make the stitches loose enough to lie flat. Fill in with four plain stitches in each hole, as before, adding an extra four for fullness at each corner—in the first row at the right side of corner and in the second at left side. Repeat until there are four rows of plain stitches and finish with a row of holes, using colored wool.

Form the armhole by lacing the front and back together at each side with cords crocheted from the wool and tassels of the same or satin ribbon to match the color of the trimming wool. Four skeins of 3-ply Bee-Hive fingering in white and one of pink or blue will make this useful and pretty gift.

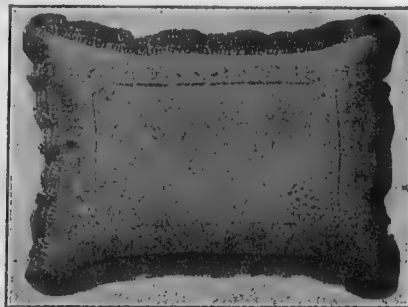


The linen handkerchief case is made of white linen worked in white floss and lined with colored silk. The case is 6 by 9 inches, finished. Stamped linen and cotton for working cost 45 cents.



One of the new and extremely popular silk and tinsel elastic belts in Persian or Dresden patterns to be had in

shades to match the silk or wool blouse, or to contrast prettily with the new winter suitings. Suitable oxidized or champlee buckles are attached. Width of belt, from 1½ to 3 inches.

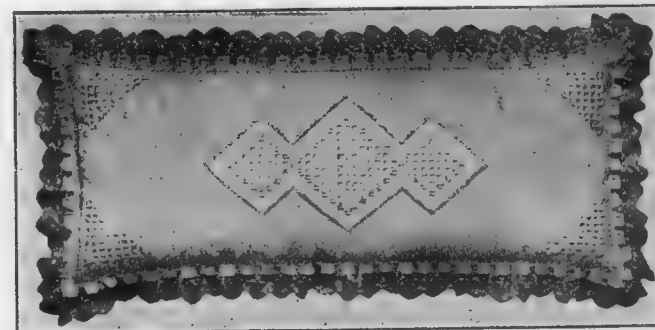


Here is shown a cushion cover in scrim, not so long as the other shown. The

pattern is in daisy sprays done in hardanger work. The simple lace edge is crocheted from the hardanger thread. The plain centre leaves room to work the name of college or club or society and would thus be a very suitable gift for a student or member of a club.



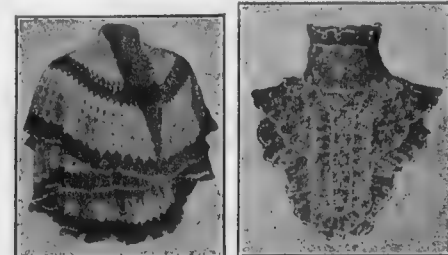
One of the new shoulder scarfs made from two colors of chiffon, one plain width of chiffon for interlining or foundation upon which to tack the outer folds. The ends are finished in silk balls to match.



Oblong Cushion slip of heavy scrim with hardanger work. The edge is done in square scallops, behind which a ruffle of torchon lace is sewn. The oblong is the favored shape at present in cushion forms.

GRANDMOTHER REMEMBERED

A pretty shawl crocheted from mauve and black (or any preferred colors), Bee-Hive 3-ply fingering wool. Make a small chain in the centre and widen in all directions as the work proceeds.



Dressy collar and yoke to smarten up a plain or dull gown. May be made of colored lace and insertion.



Bedroom slippers of Paisley wool, knitted and finished with soles sewn on by hand.



A handsome neck-scarf made from heavy figured silk in satin finish. A crimson ground with black figures would be suitable wadded with sheet-wadding and fastened with dome fasteners.

Collar bow made from silk like blouse and very soft quilled lace.

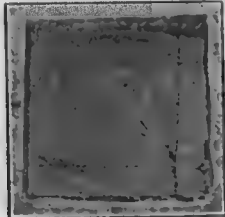
Another style of blouse improver.



A tie scarf knitted in heavy silk to harmonize with suits makes a nice gift



for a man; or a plain netted neck scarf in fine wool with fingered ends.



Either handkerchiefs or bordered handkerchiefs with a hand embroidered initial to give it the personal touch would be acceptable.

It is hoped that Santa Claus will receive his copy of "The Guide" in time to benefit by these hints.

LADIES' CLUB

Editor, Fireside.—A very successful gathering of the Streamstown ladies was held at the residence of Mrs. J. N. Swift on the 15th inst. for the purpose of forming a Ladies' club in connection with the Streamstown branch of the U.F.A., the objects being: (1) To further the interests of the farmers by raising funds in various ways; (2) To discuss dairy work, housework, poultry raising, needlework, etc.; (3) To arrange social gatherings, etc., etc. The various officers were voted for and elected.

A. SWIFT, Secretary.

Streamstown, Alta., Nov. 15.

Note—Your "Ladies' Club" should

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receive a very special reception as being the first organization of its kind in Alberta; at least the very first to report itself to The Guide. May every success attend your pioneer movement. If you had sent a full report of the meeting and the names of all the officers space would be given it in this department, and it would materially aid other districts who contemplate forming. Perhaps you will send on this information yet. Other districts that have this work in mind might wish to write to some of your officers for hints.

If a suggestion may be permitted, it is that the name selected for the club will indicate the scope or compass of the club. For instance, we have "The Canadian Women's Press Club" and the "Women's Canadian Club," each of which practically explains the ground covered by that club. Suppose "Women-Farmers' Club" were the name selected, it could then be used by every organization of its kind in the West, and would it not be well to have one common name so that when Dominion or provincial conventions are held (as they will be held some day) there would be greater unity and cohesion in the work? One has only to mention the W.C.T.U. to understand just what is meant; or Teachers' associations, or the Farmers' associations. If, some day, the women of the West want some special legislation enacted, would it not give greater force to have them all affiliated under a common name? We women of the West build for the future rather than the present.

Let the name go as it will, but let us have early notice of every club formed, always including the names of the officers and the club name. It would also be well to send in an account of the ground covered at each meeting so as to encourage others until the good movement becomes general. Congratulations to Streamstown Ladies' Club! Who comes next!

THE LONELY ROAD

(By Margaret O'Grady)

Henceforth our ways must grimly lie apart,
Yet, haply thus, because you wished it so,
For me the lonely road, and you, Sweet-heart,
Journeying wide and far, again shall know
The clinging lure of kisses deeply pressed
On love-starred, shining eyes for kisses made.

Then, faltering on, perchance I pause to rest,
And dimly seek the place where Love was laid.
When in the perfumed dusk of her sweet hair,
Your groping hands are lost, sigh not for one
Who lived and loved but once and only dare
To whisper it when Love itself was done.
I gave you all. 'Twas not enough, you see.
For you life's best. The lonely road for me.

VENTILATION

The forehanded householder will no doubt have been prepared to greet old winter with the usual barricade of double doors and double windows and earthen bankings and battennings galore and every other known device for keeping winter's partner, Jack Frost, at bay, and incidentally to spare the fuel pile. The summer kitchens will be deserted for a spell and only serve as storage rooms for odds and ends that cannot be accommodated elsewhere, and all the regular kitchen work will be carried into the living room to be performed there. Closing up windows and doors and narrowing down the house space by one room, extra labor done inside, and perhaps treble the occupants, as the men folk spend much time indoors in winter, make a difference in the atmosphere that is perhaps little appreciated by the "possessors of the plains." The main concern is to keep warm.

Beds and clothing receive very imperfect airing; sweeping goes on with

closed doors and shut-in little ones inhale the dust. In many homes rough grains are cooked daily upon the kitchen stove for stable feed, filling the living room with noxious steam that filters through the house, upstairs and down, and freezes on the windows, only to melt off again in steam when extra warmth affects it; the atmosphere is chronically charged with health-destroying vapors that soon begin to leave their mark upon the family's health. The importance of ventilation is not fully recognized and "colds" are the order of the day, especially for the women and children; lassitude and a general run-downness pervades the household, the depression being vaguely attributed to "winter weather." The winter weather is beyond doubt the bracing season in which to regain the system's loss during summer's heat, lighter diet and heavier work. Be sure the fault does not lie with the weather. Rather look to the ventilation. Every bedroom window should be put up with hinges at the top, and screen hooks on the sides of the sash inside, with corresponding screw-eyes on the window jam. This is quite all the security needed to fasten the window shut. Two more screw-eyes, one on each side of the window frame, just barely on the outside (and easily reached from within the room) into which the hooks can catch, will fasten the window open, which is quite important as fastening it shut, for if left to swing free on its hinges the wind may break it or it will not admit the air. The small slat-covered holes in the bottom of the sash are wholly inadequate to admit sufficient pure air even if left open day and night, should the room be occupied. In some of the newer designs of storm sash a small pane is set in a moveable little sash at one corner of the window, so as to slide open or shut as desired. These windows cost more and do not serve the purpose as well; and if you already have the old style, a pair of hinges will make them up-to-date. The advantage of the hinged window over the one with the sliding pane is that the room can be flushed with fresh air in a very few minutes, while the other takes an indefinite length of time. Another advantage is that no ice will form from melting frost between the two sashes, as the outer one may be opened to allow the water to run out over the sill. Many windows have been frozen shut for half a winter from this cause. Where then was the ventilation?

If bedroom windows are raised to the limit, and the storm sash hooked open and the bed clothes stripped back and closet doors, if any, opened wide before one leaves the bedroom in the morning very soon all impure air will be driven out and the windows can then be almost closed for the day. The custom of sleeping with closed windows is a very injurious one, and too much cannot be said against it. Cold air is not always pure.

Keeping the downstairs aired is an easier matter; opposite doors or a door and window may be opened at the same time and a strong breeze allowed to sweep through for a few minutes to carry out the stale odors. This done frequently during the day will mean a vast improvement. Many acknowledge the importance of fresh air in the day time, but seem to harbor an idea that it is baleful at night as causing colds when the vitality is low. How plainly in error they are. If vitality is lower at night than in daytime then surely is fresh air a greater necessity at night than in the day when vitality is highest. So many people believe that colds come from exposure to draughts or to suffering from exposure to severe cold in the open air. This is a mistake. The theory is that draughts upset the circulation and close the pores of the skin, which, in conjunction with other organs, cleanse the system of waste. The draught "first repels and then brings on excess of blood to that portion of the body exposed to its force, and also the walls of the nasal cavities, where the increased blood pressure causes the membrane lining the nose to secrete too freely. This wastes the mucin, that disinfectant which the nasal secretion contains. Hence if we enter a room in which there are micro-organisms after having been in a draught which has wasted our supply of mucin the

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Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c, were 40c.
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only.
Four Minute Indestructible Records, 65c.
Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c.
Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10.
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Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager

By order of the Board, Toronto, Oct. 6th.

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germs are not killed in the nose, but get into the blood alive where the white corpuscles have to fight them. Hence it is evident that if we keep always in pure air the cold microbes would be powerless."

Colds like many other complaints are caused by microbes which multiply in great numbers in all rooms where people congregate, but especially if these rooms be hot and unventilated. These microbes enter the system in large numbers; if the vitality is normal they die early without doing much injury; if the vitality is low, then they get the upper hand and the subject must be taken in hand for repairs. Fresh air day and night is nature's panacea.

PASTEURIZING DEVICE

Mrs. Jones' letter received. An illustration of a pasteurizing device is being prepared to appear in an early issue.

TEARS

(By Lizette Woodworth Reese)

When I consider Life and its few years:
A wisp of fog betwixt us and the sun,
A call to battle and the battle done,
Ere the last echo dies within our ears;
A rose choked in the grass; an hour of fears;

The gust that past a listening shore do beat;
The burst of music down an unlistening street,

I wonder at the idleness of tears,
Ye old, old dead, and ye of yesternight,
Chieftains and bards and keepers of the sheep,
By every cup of sorrow that you had,
Loose me from tears, and make me see aright

How each hath back what once he stayed to weep—
Homer his sight, David his little lad.

[This little poem is said to be the finest piece of work done by an American writer].

GEMS OF TRUTH

Genuine saints do not invent nor display their own aureoles. Even Moses wist not that his face shone.

"Strength of character depends largely upon the use of past mistakes. Nothing teaches like experience."

To be cross-grained by nature is a misfortune; to refuse the straightening and polishing of grace is a sin.

Conviction, were it never so excellent, is worthless till it convert itself into conduct.—Carlyle.

There is no way of keeping the heart clean save by aiming at positive virtues.—Rev. Trevor H. Davies.

WHITE PLAGUE FIGHTS

What are the women in the country districts doing for the suppression of that great scourge—consumption, so familiarly known now as the Great White Plague?

In the cities and large towns everywhere women are busy organizing themselves into committees and deputations to investigate conditions that affect the public health, and to wait upon civic authorities where necessary to urge for needful improvements so that every worker shall have a chance for health.

Great progress has been made this season through lectures to the children in the schoolrooms, on how to combat the White Plague.

Every country school should have a lecture at least once a term so that every child may become fully informed of the causes and progress and effect of this dread malady, and also its prevention and remedy.

Let us protect our children. Mothers should not relegate this imperative work to the slow-moving men. You are the natural custodians of the family health, appointed by mother nature; therefore, this work is yours. See ye to it.

WAS HE A COWARD?

(Nellie Stevenson)

"Now for a ride!" exclaimed Dick, the biggest of the boys who were playing on the pavement, as he noticed a heavily loaded wagon being drawn slowly down the street. "No, let's play on. Mother told me never to steal rides that way.

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Hats

THERE is always some particular time when seasonable apparel can be bought to best advantage. To the buyer of ladies' ready-to-wear garments we say that NOW is that time; because there is still sufficient wearing time ahead to enable her to secure the fullest possible value from that purchase.

Heavy Reductions

are made in spite of the fact that no more up-to-date or desirable garments for present wear can be had in the city. Moreover, every garment is a Fairweather garment and carries all that the name implies in regard to style and quality. We invite early inspection for these.

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Full length tailor-made garments, in Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Serges and Fancy Cloths; heavy weight, satin lined, semi and loose backs, revers or standing collars.

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delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally. G. G. C. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts. Winnipeg Branch: 374 Portage Ave. 2175

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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or sometime I would get hurt," said Jack, the smallest boy in the crowd. "Ba-ah! I wouldn't be tied to my mother's apron strings. What does she know about it? Why, I've been having rides ever since I was four years old, and never got hurt yet!" exclaimed Dick, scornfully.

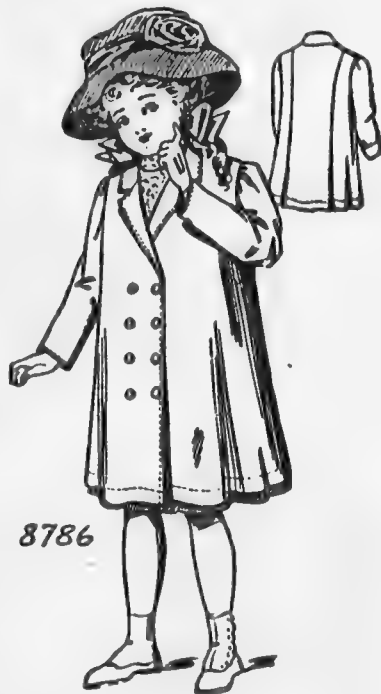
Jack loved his mother, but when the other boys called him a "coward," as they started toward the wagon, he followed them.

No sooner had the last boy climbed on the tail-board than the driver turned around and began lashing at the boys right and left with his long whip. Jack received a blow across his eyes, and fell backward on to the road.

The next thing he knew he was lying on the sofa. How his head and eyes ached! He thought they would burst. His mamma was crying beside him. But she smiled as he looked up into her face, and said: "I was afraid you would never come round."

The doctor was there, too, and he said that, apart from being badly bruised, a bone was broken in Jack's ankle, and he would be unable to walk without a crutch for several weeks.

Several days after his accident he had a long talk with his mother about "cowards," and before it ended he decided that the boy who lets anyone shame him into disobeying his mother is a real coward, while he who is tied tight enough to his mother's apron strings, that the boys may call him a coward all they want to, and still be unable to force him to disobey her—that kind of a boy is a real little soldier.



8786.—Girl's Coat.

A Stylish Little Top Garment. In velvet, plush, caracul or cloth, this model will be very effective. The model is box shaped, and has plaited extensions at the side back. The sleeve may be made in bishop style or as a one-piece coat sleeve. A notched collar that may be of velvet finishes the neck edge. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 36 inch material for the 12 year size.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The most convenient and cheapest of all disinfectants to use in the cellar is quick lime. It may be placed in dishes, in bins, or in cupboards, or scattered loose in dark, damp corners.

Save one or two turkey wings. They are the best brushes in the world to use around a stove, and splendid for sweeping closet shelves. Weight the wing tip with iron until it dries.

Flat irons should be set on the end when put away. Irons having been red hot never retain heat.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.



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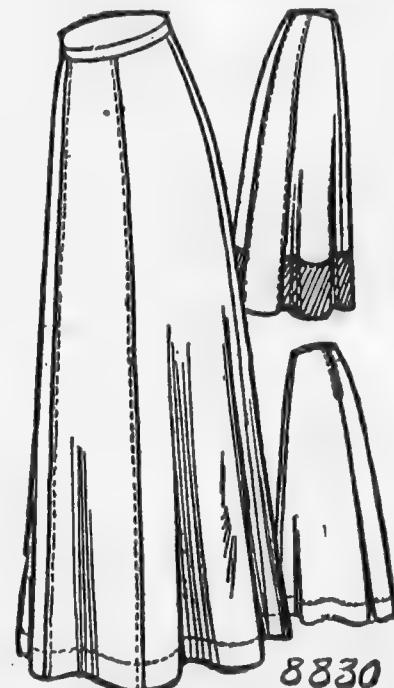
Kettles may be cleaned by boiling potato peelings in them? To prevent the forming of a crust inside kettles, put in a small well-scrubbed oyster shell. A raw sliced potato rubbed over knives and then polishing with brick dust makes them like new, while a stained knife should be rubbed, dipped in knife powder or bath brick, then polished in the usual way.

another man's you loose to me my trade and i am very angry for that, and i now tells you dot you are foolish and no good. I send you back at once you stove to-morro for sure bekaws you are such foolishness peoples.

Yurs respectfuller,

"P. S. since I wrote you dis letter i find de feet in de oven, excuse to me." Ex.

In an English constituency a canvasser happened upon an artisan busy reading the posted addresses and studying the pictured faces of the two candidates. "Well, what do you think of them?" asked the canvasser. The voter shrugged his shoulders, and said nothing. "Which candidate would you like to vote for?" persisted the other. "Don't know nothing about none of 'em," replied the British elector, "but by what I can see of 'em, I thank 'eaven as only one of 'em can get in."



8830.—A New and Effective Model.

Ladies' Five Gore Skirt to be made in Habit Back style, or with Inverted Plait, or with Back Panel.

This design provides several styles, in that the back may be finished in either of three different ways. Panama, voile, henrietta, cheviot, serge or prunella, also silk and velvet may be used for its development. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1-8 yards of 36 or 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.

A hardware dealer wrote the following to his wholesale house: "Dere sur: I receive de stove which i by alrite but why don't you send me no feet. what is de use of de stove when he don't have no feet? I am loose tu customer sure ting by no having de feet and as dat's no very pleasure to me. what is de matter with you? Is not my trade moneys so good like



8831.—A Charming Up-to-Date Costume for Misses and Small Women.

This effective design will develop nicely in flannel, serge, cashmere, galatea, poplin, or prunella. It is composed of a blouse waist, having a sailor collar, and that may be worn with or without the shield. The gored skirt is topped by a peplum, joined to the belt, which may be made in either of two lengths. The design is graceful and becoming to youthful figures. The blouse has the long shoulder and mannish armeye finish. The bishop sleeve is finished with a neat upturned cuff. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 16, 18 years. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the 14 year size.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

By The Guide Special Correspondent.

Press Gallery, Ottawa, November 17.

The debate on the speech from the throne has occupied parliament almost exclusively this week, and from present indications it will be continued for at least one day next week. The rules of the house allow the widest possible latitude in this debate, members being permitted to discuss any subject which they may desire to bring before parliament or the country, and on the present occasion the discussion has embraced a great number of subjects, including the tariff and reciprocity with the United States, the naval policy of the government, the Hudson's Bay railway, terminal elevators, and railway freight and passenger rates in the West. But with all these important questions requiring consideration, more than half of the time of the house has been taken up in fighting over again the recent by-election in the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska, in which the government candidate was defeated by the young French-Canadian farmer, Arthur Gilbert, a nationalist and an apostle of Henri Bourassa and F. D. Monk, M.P. There have been the most violent scenes in the house during this part of the discussion. Members on both sides of the house been accused of disloyalty in their utterances, and F. D. Monk was flatly accused of lying by C. A. Gavreau, one of the Quebec Liberal members. Mr. Gavreau withdrew the expression at the request of the speaker next day, and was then invited by Mr. Monk to step outside the house and repeat his words, with a promise that if he did so he would meet with the treatment he deserved. The challenge was not accepted.

R. L. Borden's enquiries in his speech on Monday as to the intentions of the government with regard to terminal elevators have not yet brought forth a pronouncement from any member of the government, and the only statements as to what may be expected from the reciprocity negotiations and as to the revision of the tariff are Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that closer trade relations with the United States would in his opinion be a benefit to Canada but will not be allowed to interfere with the British preference, and that the request of the people of the West for a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements will be investigated by a commission at the proper time. W. M. Martin (Liberal, Regina), has, however, given notice of a resolution declaring it to be in the interests of western grain producers that such measures should be adopted by the government as will more effectually prevent grain mixing at the terminal and transfer elevators, and if facilities are given for the discussion of the resolution a pronouncement by the government will doubtless be forthcoming.

Wish Friendly Relations

All of the Liberal speakers who have alluded to the question at all have expressed a desire to see more friendly trade relations established between Canada and the United States, while from the other side of the house the majority of the speakers have followed the lead of Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who said: "As for me I have turned my back on Washington and I have set my face towards England," and "If you want better trade relations with the United States persuade them to give us fair tariffs for our fair tariffs. Let them make their tariffs and conserve their liberties; then let us make our tariffs and conserve our liberties. But why in God's name tie ourselves up by a ten years' treaty with the trusts and combinations and mighty industrial powers and interests of the United States of America?"

The failure of the government to make any substantial reductions in the tariff during their 14 years of power has been frequently pointed out by Conservative speakers in the course of the debate, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's professions of his belief in free trade as it is practised in England have been

very effectively compared with the present tariff schedules. But while Conservative speakers have been loud in their condemnation of the Liberal party for not keeping its promises in this regard, they have given no indication of themselves entertaining any idea of departing from the policy of protection when they succeed to power.

It is believed however, that a very considerable number of the Conservative members, if not the whole of the opposition, will support the motion of which Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, has given notice, favoring a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements, but declaring that such a reduction would be in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff. Mr. Meighen has stated his intention of bringing the debate on at an early date. One of the Western Liberal members, it is understood, will move an amendment eliminating the reference to a protective tariff from the resolution, but what action the leaders of the parties will take remains to be seen.

After the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition, perhaps the most important contribution to the debate was made by W. F. Maclean, the Conservative member for South York and proprietor of the Toronto World.

Maclean a Protectionist

Mr. Maclean is a protectionist and he contended that the present tariff system was necessary for national purposes, for economic purposes and for revenue purposes. He further declared that he had never heard anyone deny that in this country we all believed in a tariff. Later, in speaking of government ownership he said he hoped he would have an opportunity of meeting the delegation of Western farmers and talking that question over with them. The burden imposed by the tariff he declared was not one-tenth as great as that resulting from the exorbitant railway, telegraph and express rates prevailing in the West. The statutes provided that the profits distributed to the shareholders of the C.P.R. should not exceed 10 per cent., and that anything earned over that should be devoted to the reduction of rates. He had proved to the House last session that the company had distributed over 14 per cent. in profits of one kind and another, and he thought the government should have brought the C.P.R. to court to prove that the time for a reduction of rates had not arrived. He believed that the day was coming when public ownership would be found to be the only remedy for railway evils. He did not go so far as to say that the government should take over the existing railways, but if the Hudson's Bay Railway was to be built, it must be built and controlled by Canada. In the coming election one of the issues would be public ownership applied to telegraphs, telephones, the express business and a cable service between Canada and the Mother country. He also advocated the reform of the senate, but without indicating his scheme.

He was for the democracy, he said, and though he was a protectionist he thought that protection should be constantly regulated. If we gave franchises to railways they must be regulated, and if we gave powers that were abused we must take them away. Privileged companies sought to make money and to secure power through great public utilities and services, but when public utilities were administered by the people's representatives, and honestly directed, the purpose was to give good service and not to make profit. And that was what the democracy was calling for. More than anything else democracy demanded that the service rendered by public men should be a consecration and that the whole object of those engaged in public service, whether as legislators or in any other

capacity, should be to truly serve the public.

Co-operative Bill

A bill respecting co-operative credit societies has been introduced by J. D. Monk, and read a first time. In introducing the bill Mr. Monk said the bill was before the house last session and after being carefully considered and revised was favorably reported by the banking and commerce committee, which threw out another co-operative bill having a much wider scope. This bill did not receive its third reading because of lack of time, but he was presenting it in the form in which it was reported by the committee last session, and he hoped it would now become law.

An amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved on Tuesday by F. D. Monk (Jacques-Cartier), who said the claim of the Nationalists in the Drummond and Arthabaska election was merely that the people should have been consulted on the naval question. He moved that the following be added to the address to His Excellency:

"The House regrets that the speech from the throne gives no indication whatever of the intention of the government to consult the people on its naval policy and the general question of the contribution of Canada to imperial armaments."

R. L. Borden expressed himself as being absolutely in sympathy with the object Mr. Monk had in view, saying he believed the mandate of the people should be taken on a great question of this kind. He thought, however, it might be expressed in words of more satisfactory import, and he moved to substitute the following:

"We beg to assure your Excellency of the unalterable attachment and devotion of the people of Canada to the British Crown and of their desire and intention to fulfil all just responsibilities devolving upon this country as one of the nations of the Empire."

"We desire, however, to express our regret that your Excellency's gracious speech gives no indication whatever of any intention on the part of your Excellency's advisers to consult the people on the naval policy of Canada."

Bills Introduced

The following bills have also been introduced in the House of Commons and read a first time:

Respecting the hours of labor on public works.—Alphonse Verville. The object of this bill is to enforce an eight hour day on public works.

To amend the bank act.—M. J. Demers. This bill is designed to compel directors of banks to make more detailed reports as to their affairs and to provide for inspection by the government.

To amend the interest act.—H. H. Miller. This bill is to enable the mortgagor to pay off an overdue mortgage at any time on one month's notice, or one month's interest in lieu of notice.

To amend the companies act.—S. Sharpe. This bill is to compel all companies incorporated under Dominion authority to furnish annual statements setting out the shareholders, their property and the general information required by the various provinces from companies incorporated under provincial authority.

To amend the inspection and sale act.—F. B. Carvell. This bill is to establish a standard barrel for the sale of potatoes at 160 pounds.

To prohibit the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorous.—Hon. Mackenzie King.

To amend the civil service act.—Mr. Beuparlant. The object of this bill is to permit the garnishment of a certain share of the salary of any public officer of any class or grade in the same way as the wages of a workman.

REUF CONVICTION SUSTAINED

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The district court of appeals sustained to-day the conviction of Abraham Reuf, former political boss of this city, charged with having bribed supervisors, and denied him a new trial. Reuf had been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment and was at liberty on bail.

DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA

The following is a list of delegates appointed to participate in the big demonstration, as reported to The Guide at this date. By the time this is read the list will have been greatly augmented. There is no doubt that the excursion will assume really giant proportions by the time Ottawa is reached. There are 138 delegates appointed at this writing, distributed through the Prairie Provinces, as follows:

Manitoba 83
Saskatchewan 45
Alberta 10

Total 138

Manitoba

Franklin, 1 delegate, James Murdoch.
Emerson, 1 delegate.
Cartwright, 2 delegates.
Beaver, 1 delegate, Robt. Small.
Douglas, 1 delegate, Alec. Mitchell.
Berton, 1 delegate.
Carman, 1 delegate, C. M. Jones.
Waskada, 2 delegates.
Foxwarren, 2 delegates, R. J. Donnelly, Ed. Graham.
Woodmore, 1 delegate, J. D. Baskerville.
Minitonas, 2 delegates, J. A. Koons, David Reid.
Boissevain, 1 delegate, J. J. Musgrove.
Goodlands, 1 delegate.
Minitota, 1 delegate.
Deloraine, 1 delegate.
Lyleton, 2 delegates, R. J. Tooke, A. M. Lyle.
Hamiota, 1 delegate.
Kelso Station, 1 delegate, A. McVicar.
Pine Creek, 1 delegate, Eph. Stewart.
Ashville, 1 delegate, S. E. Long.
Moore Park, 3 delegates, Chas. Meadows, R. T. Armstrong, (one to be appointed later).
Birnie, 2 delegates, Wm. Denoon, Wm. Cation.
Griswold, 1 delegate.
Pine Creek, 1 delegate, E. Stewart.
Nesbitt, 1 delegate.
Ashville, 1 delegate, S. E. Lang.
Berton, 1 delegate.
Lenore, 1 delegate.
Emerson, 1 delegate.
Pine Creek, 1 delegate.
Cypress River, 1 delegate.
Kelsoe, 1 delegate.
Springhill, 1 delegate.
Gilbert Plains, 1 delegate, J. B. Parker; alternate, J. R. Dutton.
Shoal Lake, 1 delegate, W. J. Short.
Millwood, 3 delegates, W. McKay, Isaac H. Maynes, T. A. Crerar.
Lornedale, 1 delegate, John Allen.
Sinclair, 1 delegate, Fred Craig.
Glenora, 1 delegate, T. L. Lawrence.
Virden, 2 delegates, J. W. Scallion, Geo. Carefoot.
Griswold, 1 delegate, J. McGregor.
Lidstone, 1 delegate, Carmin Jamieson.
Holmfild, 1 delegate, James McKelvey.
Pierson, 1 delegate, Chas. Elgar.
Austin, 1 delegate, J. D. Hunt.
Rosser, 1 delegate, John Kennedy.
Russell, 1 delegate, T. A. Crerar.
Ste. Rose du Lac, 2 delegates, T. Fitzmaurice, C. T. Tucker.
Rapid City, 1 delegate, J. W. Shanks.
Elm Creek, 2 delegates, Wm. Bell, Jas. Campbell.
Killarney, 2 delegates.
Arizona, 1 delegate, Thos. Zachary.
Ninga, 2 delegates.
Oak Lake, 1 delegate, R. K. Smith.
Valley River, 2 delegates, Francis Kilty, Wm. Watson.
Moore Park, 3 delegates, Chas. Meadows, R. F. Armstrong, H. Meadows.
Harding, 1 delegate, R. J. Blackwell.
Berton, 1 delegate, W. W. Lobb.
Shoal Lake, 1 delegate, Harold Stevenson.
Strathclair, 1 delegate, Robt. Hogarth.
Pipestone, 1 delegate, G. R. Camplon.
McGregor, 1 delegate, Jas. Bowfield.
Beresford, 1 delegate, W. J. McComb.
Pilot Mound, 2 delegates, W. A. Paul, John L. Brown.
Strathcona, 1 delegate, M. Eugene Sly.

Saskatchewan

Thornfield, 1 delegate, J. Armstrong.
Springside, 1 delegate.
Ituna-Hubbard, 1 delegate.
Hanley, 3 delegates, Thos. Lawrence, M. Malcolm, D. M. Dilley.
Greenwood, 1 delegate, Stanley Rackham.
Rouleau, 3 delegates.
Carnduff, 4 delegates.
Oliver, 1 delegate, I. W. Tinkess.
Red Lake }
Camlachie } 1 delegate.
Catarogin }
Star City, 1 delegate, J. N. Fitzpatrick.
Dialer, 1 delegate, Jas. S. La Londe.
Marquis, 1 delegate.
Dundurn, 1 delegate, T. W. Richardson.
Milden, 2 delegates.
Kempton }
Greenwood, } 1 delegate.
Fairville, 2 delegates.
Regina, 1 delegate, Thos. S. Stebbing.
Cantal, 4 delegates, Adolphe Semey, David Cardin, Ulderich Cardin, Mallus Lachine.
Bethune, 1 delegate, T. M. Eddy.
Arlington Beach, 1 delegate.
Waldeck, 1 delegate.
Oxbow, 1 delegate.
Grand Coulee, 3 delegates, R. Roe, Wm. Niblock, B. S. Keene.
Zid, 1 delegate, Geo. Reynolds.
Togo, 1 delegate, Wm. Thompson.
Saltcoats, 1 delegate, Fred Kirkham.
Prairie Home Association, Keneston, 1 delegate.
Lumsden, 2 delegates, F. G. Glass, Angus Grant.
Keeler, 1 delegate, J. A. Cameron.

Alberta

Roseland, Cooke and other Unions, 1 delegate, J. G. Anderson, Angus Ridge.
Okotoks, 3 delegates, G. Hoadley, James Henry, P. C. Woodbridge.
Stettler, 1 delegate.
Cowley, 1 delegate.
Cumberland, 1 delegate, J. R. Golden.
Avondale, 1 delegate, James Gordon.
Wheatland Center, 1 delegate.
Camrose, 1 delegate, J. K. Van Patten.

British Parliament Dissolved

Consistent with their determination that democracy must rule Great Britain, the British government prevailed upon King George to dissolve parliament on November 28th. The first polling will take place in about fifty-four constituencies on December 3rd, and will continue for more than a week throughout Great Britain. The new parliament is called to meet upon January 31st. The parliament just dissolved is one of the shortest in the history of Great Britain, being less than one year in length. The great issue of the campaign from the Liberal standpoint will be the curtailment of the power of the House of Lords. The Unionists are making as light as possible of the lords' question, and are laying more particular stress upon tariff reform and home rule. The storm center of the whole fight is the Right Hon. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has recently been firing the Scottish heather with his passionate denunciation of the selfishness of the lords. In reply to a taunt that American dollars were supporting the Liberal campaign Lloyd George said, it seemed strange for the lords to object to American dollars when they were so frequently used to bolster up the old but impoverished British families. He referred to the number of American heiresses that had helped to place the titled nobility upon their feet. The Duke of Marlborough, who married an American heiress and secured a number of millions, deeply resented the attack of Lloyd George, and has called the chancellor a sham and a fake. He declares that it is the work of scoundrels to attack the House of Lords through their ladies. The duke and his duchess have not been on speaking terms for three years. Considerable interest is being taken in England on the Canadian tariff question, and the reformers are loudly declaring that Canada is happy and contented under protectionist tariff.

Ireland Greatly Excited

In Ireland the struggle is growing more bitter. A meeting of the delegates representing every Ulster constituency was held in Belfast today, at which a resolution was adopted on motion of a Presbyterian minister to draw up a declaration, refusing to pay rates or taxes imposed by a Dublin parliament or obey its decrees, while \$50,000 was subscribed on the spot to organize the Ulstermen into regiments and purchase arms. At night a monster demonstration was held in Ulster Hall, Belfast, an overflow meeting of 20,000 being held in the open air. Both aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The determination of the British government to go to the country on the

matter of the lords' veto was made a week ago, when the veto conference between the two political parties broke up without accomplishing anything. It was then that the House of Lords determined to reform itself. This is the first time in the history of the upper chamber that the lords bowed to popular will and determined to reduce their own power.

Landsdowne's Resolution

Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the house and the most powerful member of the peerage, introduced the following resolution, which was passed by the House of Lords last week:

"It is desirable that provision be made for settling the differences that may arise between the house of commons and this house as reconstituted, be reduced in numbers in accordance with the recent resolutions of this house.

"That as to bills other than money bills such provision should be made on the following lines:

"If a difference arises between the houses in regard to any bill other than a money bill in two successive sessions and during an interval of not less than one year, and such differences are unable to be adjusted by any other means, it shall be settled at a joint sitting composed of members of the two houses; provided that if the measure relates to a matter of great gravity and has not been adequately submitted to the judgment of the people, it shall not be referred to a joint sitting, but submitted for discussion to the electors by a referendum.

"That as to money bills, the provision should be on the following lines:

"The lords are prepared to forego their constitutional right to reject and amend money bills which are of a purely financial character, provided effectual provision is made against 'tacking,' and provided, that if any question arises as to whether a bill or any of the provisions thereof, are of a purely financial character, that question shall be referred to a joint committee of both houses with the speaker of the house of commons as chairman, and who shall have a casting vote only. If the committee holds that the bills or the provisions in question are not of a financial character, they shall be dealt with forthwith at a joint sitting of the houses."

Since this resolution passed the House of Lords the Unionist party have been making a great deal of capital out of it, but the reform party declare that it is merely a political dodge on the part of the Lords to save their skins.

The Present House

The British House of Commons which was dissolved on November 28 was constituted as follows:

Liberals	275
Conservatives	233
Labor	40
Nationalists	71
Ind. Nationalists	11
Lib.-Labor, majority over Cons	42
Lib.-Labor-Nationalist majority	113

This was the result at the close of the pollings last January; and the seventeen by-elections held since then failed to bring about a single change in the representation of the constituencies. It is this extraordinary stability of the electorate—quite unknown heretofore in Great Britain—which is responsible for the prediction that after the coming elections it will be a case of "as you were."

The following extract from one of Lloyd George's addresses in Edinburgh is a sample of his fiery eloquence: "My compassion, my sympathy, is not for the landlords pining and crying about a half-penny tax. I pity the poor weltering in the morass, and my appeal to Scotland is that she should take the lead in the deliverance of the multitude now drenched in hopeless misery."

Asquith, Haldane and other prominent Liberals all sitting for Scottish seats are regarded as secure. Everywhere the Liberals are making the Lords' veto the supreme issue, with the Unionists apparently endeavoring to make home rule and tariff reform the fighting ground.

FOR GOVERNMENT OPERATION (Special to THE GUIDE)

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 28th—The terminal elevator question as well as the tariff on agricultural implements is to be brought up in commons. Dr. Schaffner, conservative member for Souris, having given notice of the following motion: "That in the opinion of this house the present

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange - - Winnipeg

system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers and that the government should take immediate steps to operate terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and the transfer elections between these terminals and the Atlantic sea-board."

DIRECT LEGISLATION ELECTIONS

The report of the voting under the system of Direct Legislation in Oregon, is very difficult to secure. The people defeated the special privileged classes at every turn and the bills providing for new systems of taxation were all carried. The constitutional convention aimed to kill Direct Legislation was defeated. The prohibition amendment was defeated, but local option was carried. In the State of Washington the Womans' Suffrage Law, without limitation, was carried. Thus Washington joins Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado for equal suffrage. The people of South Dakota defeated the woman's suffrage in that state. The people of Colorado, who, for the first time had an opportunity to vote for or against Direct Legislation placed themselves on record as decidedly in favor of Direct Legislation by a majority of 25,000 votes. A prohibition law under Direct Legislation was defeated in Missouri by a tremendous majority. Down in the state of Rhode Island the people have determined to secure Direct Legislation. In the recent elections thirty-two of the men elected to the state legislature and six of the state senators were all pledged to Direct Legislation. It is a new issue in Rhode Island and is not being carried out on party lines, some of the men elected in favor of Direct Legislation belonging to both parties. Considerable significance may be attached to the election of Henry George Jr., son of the famous Henry George who won a seat in the "silk stocking" district of New York city on a platform demanding the abolition of all tariff and the inauguration of the Single Tax to take its place. Henry George, Jr., goes to congress with the prestige of a great name, a world-wide reputation as a student of public questions, with great ability as a public speaker and debater and a personal acquaintance with the leaders of both parties.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW OPENS

Denver Park, Chicago, Nov. 25:—Chicago is blessed with superb weather—bright sunshine and no snow. The combined attractions of the horse show, fat stock exhibition, land show, and apple show have drawn thousands of visitors to the city from every state in the union, every province in Canada, and not a few from across the water.

At the horse show the exhibits are truly international, as there are horses from the United States, England, France, Holland, and Canada. The French and Dutch entries are all by army officers, and the animals are being ridden by their owners. The English horses are military also, with the exception of those belonging to Miss Vera Morris, Park Lane, London, a superb horsewoman, who is entered in six classes, and is riding and driving her own string.

Canadian horses are represented by Hugh Sutherland's string, which includes Lord and Lady Baltimore, Sirdar, Senator and Cardinal. Trumans, of Bushnell, Ill., who were exhibitors at the Dominion fair in Winnipeg six years ago, are here with a great string.

The heavy horse classes, many of which are still to be judged, promise well. In the class for Percheron stallions, two years old, there are 62 entries. This will tax the capacity of even the enormous ring of the International amphitheatre.

The Winnipeg exhibition directors might take a lesson from Chicago. The press gallery here is situated at an angle which gives a first-class view of everything in the arena, and every facility is afforded both local and visiting newspaper representatives to do their work.

President W. E. Skinner, Denver, Col., said to-day: "From Canada? Well, you own the show. There is nothing too good for Canadians. We only wish more of them came to exhibit."

Mr. Skinner is an ex-Canadian.

The cattle, sheep and swine section opens at 7.30 to-morrow morning, when the judging teams from the various agricultural colleges begin the judging competitions.

Much interest is evinced in the Winnipeg team after the record it made at St. Paul. The competition here will be very keen, as there are 10 or 12 teams. One is from the Ontario college at Guelph, and the others are from colleges in the States.

The live stock catalogue will not be out until tomorrow, so it is impossible to tell just how many Canadian cattle, sheep, and swine are here.

Manitoba has reason to be proud of the Aberdeen-Angus herd sent by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon. There are nine head, all splendidly filled and in fine show shape. Cattle judging will start on Monday.

A walk through the great barns both upstairs and down, is a revelation. There are hundreds of beef steers alone, to say nothing of the pure-bred herds.

NEW YORK POPULATION

Washington, Nov. 23.—New York city for the first time has become greater in point of population than all the remainder of the state of New York outside the greater city limits.

While this is the most striking feature of New York state census figures, almost as remarkable is the rate of growth of the empire state. Since 1870 it has doubled in population and the rate of increase during the past ten years, 25.4 per cent., is the greatest since the decade between 1840 and 1850 when the percentage or increase was 7.5. This increase is largely attributable to growth of cities.

RUSSIA IMPROVING

Washington, Nov. 23.—A step in the direction of the educational advancement of the Russian people and of vital importance has been undertaken by the duma of the czar's kingdom, according to a report received from Ambassador Rockhill at St. Petersburg. A bill providing for universal free primary education is being considered by the duma. The bill stipulates that instruction is to be given on 180 days of the year in the cities and 160 days in the country districts. Teaching is to be conducted in the Russian language, except in the districts where the majority of the population uses another tongue. In these instances the language of the majority may be used.

N. F. Caverly, Bowman River, Man. reported that he loaded a car of wheat recently, consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. On account of a blinding snow storm it took him two days to load the car. For the extra day he was charged \$1.00 demurrage. After the car was loaded however, the railway company left it standing on the track for seven days without moving it, but the farmer got no redress from the railway company for not giving prompt attention to his shipment.

EVER FACE A STORM?



It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm.

Oxbow, Sask, June 25th, 1910
M. Dysthe, Esq., Winnipeg

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 21st inst. re what satisfaction I received from the Face Protector I bought from you last winter, would say that I would not be without one during the winter months. I drove twice a day to my place of business a distance of 1 1/2 miles in the coldest and stormiest weather, and never suffered any discomfort whatever, and twice when the snow was blowing so I could not see across the road I drove home and did not have to turn my face, but could watch the road all the time. I also drove when the thermometer was 40 below and never froze my face once. It is wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm. Wishing you a successful season this year. I remain

Yours truly, W. W. CHRISTMAS
Write for Free Catalogue showing your own doctor's opinion. Face Protector is mailed to your Post Office for \$1.00. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Martinius Dysthe, Winnipeg
CANADA



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 28)

Wheat.—Since writing last week on the wheat situation prices have not fluctuated very much, although at the close today the market was about three cents lower than it was on Monday of last week. This is accounted for by the fact that the large exporters shipping grain before the close of navigation, which is on the 30th of this month, have completed their purchases to fill their space, consequently the demand has slackened off today considerably. The poorer demand, of course, makes prices easier. During the week past there has been a fair export demand with a good inquiry right along for almost all the straight grades of grain, namely, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. No. 5, No. 6 and feed have not been in as good demand as the higher grades. Rejected wheats are practically unsaleable, as there have not been any bids on the market at all.

Farmers' deliveries have fallen off slightly, but not as quickly as we expected to see them. However, we expect to see receipts fall off materially now that navigation is closing. Of course the first week or ten days of December, the demand is very small for all grades as all the exporters have finished their shipments and wait awhile in order to adjust their previous business. Of course, should we get a good export demand and all-rail freight rates be reasonable in price, values may not decline very much after the 1st of December. On the other hand, should we not get an export demand, and considerable wheat is forced on the market, prices could easily decline a few cents further. We think now that after our next decline in the market, which will probably come next week, prices should steady up and gradually work to a higher level, as we look for better prices in the winter than during the first two weeks of December. Reports of the condition of the Argentine crop are still conflicting, and it is our opinion that this country will not raise for export very much more than they had last year.

Oats are weaker again, with the demand very poor, although we may think they are low enough in price. However, unless we get a demand, they may decline further.

Barley is in poor demand, in fact there are no bids on the market at all. Flax has declined rapidly and with the November option out of the way, will probably decline further, although we do not think it should decline, as we believe all the flax left in the country will be required for our own consumption.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

Wheat cargoes are firm at 3d. advance. Pacific Coast Cargoes.—35/3 (approx. \$1.05) asked for a sailer half Blue Stem half Walla Nov.-Dec. Australian Wheat Cargoes.—35/3 (approx. \$1.05) nearest value for Australian three ports, Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool, 35/- (approx. \$1.05) asked for parcels Victorian afloat. 34/9 (approx. \$1.04) bid, 35/6 asked, (approx. \$1.06) for new crop Jan.-Feb.

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet, unchanged. Azoff-Black Sea Nov.-Dec. offers at 29/- (approx. 87c.) to 34/9 (approx. \$1.04); 30/3 (approx. 90c.) about value for parcels of Danubian 62 lbs.-63 lbs. Oct.-Nov. to Liverpool.

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—33/- (approx. 90c.) paid and bidding for 4,500 tons Barusso 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool: Barusso 61 lbs. Oct.-Nov. offers at 32/4 (approx. 97 1/2 cents). 32/9 (approx. 98 1/2 c.) asked for Barusso 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are firm at 3d. to 4 1/2 d. advance. Parcels to London are firm, 1 1/2 d. to 3d. dearer, but not active.

No. 1 Nor. Man.	.. (incl. Ldn.)	Dec.-Jan.	35/3	approx. \$1.05
No. 1 Nor. Man.	..	Jan.-Feb.	35/3	" 1.05
No. 2 Nor. Man.	..	Nov.-Dec.	35/3	" 1.01
No. 2 Nor. Man.	..	Jan.-Feb.	34/1	" 1.02
No. 3 Nor. Man.	..	Nov.-Dec.	34/1	" 1.02
No. 3 Nor. Man.	..	Jan.-Feb.	33/7	" .97
No. 3 Nor. Man.	..	Jan.-Feb.	33/1	" .99
No. 1 Nor. Man.	.. (incl. Ldn.)	Afloat	35/3	" 1.05
No. 1 Nor. Man.	..	Nov.	35/3	" 1.05
No. 1 Nor. Man.	..	Dec.	35/3	" 1.05
No. 2 Nor. Man.	..	Nov.	34/3	" 1.02
No. 2 Nor. Man.	..	Dec.	34/3	" 1.02
No. 3 Nor. Man.	..	Nov.	33/3	" .99
No. 3 Nor. Man.	..	Dec.	33/3	" .99
No. 4 Nor. Man.	..	Oct.-Nov.	32/3	" .96
No. 4 Nor. Man.	..	Dec.	32/3	" .96

Indian Wheat Cargoes.—34/3 (approx. \$1.02) asked for a steamer Red Kurrachee lately sailed.

Choice White Kurrachee	.. Afloat	7/0	approx. \$1.01 2-5
Choice White Kurrachee	.. Oct.-Nov.	7/-	" 1.01
Choice White Kurrachee	.. Nov.-Dec.	7/-	" 1.01
Choice White Kurrachee	.. Dec.-Jan.	7/-	" 1.01
Red Kurrachee	.. Oct.-Nov.	6/10	" .98 4-5

Choice White Kurrachee	.. Oct.-Nov.	35/6	approx. \$1.06
Choice White Kurrachee	.. Nov.-Dec.	35/6	" 1.06
Red Kurrachee	.. Nov.-Dec.	34/6	" 1.05
No. 2 Club Calcutta	.. Afloat	36/3	" 1.08
No. 2 Club Calcutta	.. Oct.	36/3	" 1.08
No. 2 Club Calcutta	.. Oct.-Nov.	36/3	" 1.08
Soft Red Calcutta	.. Sept.-Oct.	35/3	" 1.05
Soft Red Calcutta	.. Oct.-Nov.	35/3	" 1.05

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH.
12-15,000 qrs. Australian .. Jan.-Feb. .. 35/- approx. \$1.05
3,575 tons Rouffe .. B-L 8/11 .. 32/9

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH.
4,500 tons Barusso (62 lbs.) .. Jan.-Feb. .. 33/- " .99

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

(LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.				
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	.. Feb.	32/6	approx.	\$.97 1/2
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.				
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	.. Afloat	32/-	"	.98
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH.				
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	.. Afloat	34/3	"	1.02 1/2
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	.. Afloat	33/3	"	.99 1/2
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH.				
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	.. Afloat	32 1/2	"	.96 1/2

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM NOV. 23 TO NOV. 29, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY		FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	Ref. 5	2cw.	3cw.	3	4
NOV. 23	95 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	80	74	63	..	..	..	..	..	33	32 1/2	47	39
24	94 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	79	73	62 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	33 1/2	31 1/2	47	39
25	94 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	79	73	62 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	33 1/2	31 1/2	..	39
26	92 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	77	71	62 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	33 1/2	31 1/2	..	39
28	91 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	77	71	62 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	33 1/2	31 1/2	..	39
29	89 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	74	68	62 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	34 1/2	30 1/2	..	39

2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	.. Nov.-Dec.	32/6	" .97
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	.. Dec.-Jan.	33/-	" .99

SALES OF PARCELS (LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.				
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Nov.-Dec.	33/6	approx.	\$1.00
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Nov.-Dec.	33/7	"	1.00
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	32/6	"	.97
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Nov.	32/7	"	.97

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.				
1,000 qrs. No. 1	Nor. Man.	Due	34/3	" 1.02
1,000 qrs. No. 2	Nor. Man.	Dec.	35/10 1/2	" 1.01

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH.				
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.	34/3	"	1.02
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.	34/1 1/2	"	1.02

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.	1.02
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH.		
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Nov.-Dec.	34/- 1.02
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	32/- .99

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18)

During the week wheat futures have ruled firm and advancing, today's prices showing an advance of 1d. to 2d. Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific coast of America 6d. to 1/- dearer, Australians 6d. to 3d. dearer, Indians 6d. to 9d. dearer, Russian and Danubian 6d. dearer. Argentine cargoes 6d. to 1/- dearer—shipments this week to Liverpool 11,500 qrs., U. K. direct nil, continent direct 10,000, orders 40,000, equaling 73,500 qrs. against 20,000 last week and nil last year. Latest cables report some complaints about too much rain in the north and not sufficient in the south, market firm with smaller offerings. Russia reports cool weather in the southwest, and wintry in the centre and north, condition of seeding reported to be fairly favorable. Shipments continue heavy but are expected to decrease shortly. Roumania reports seasonable weather and seeding progressing satisfactorily. Hungary reports seasonable weather and new work progressing. Market continues strong on tight supplies, and prices very near an import level. Italy reports field work making satisfactory progress. Markets are quiet but there is a fair demand for foreign wheat. Spain reports favorable weather. Germany reports field work somewhat delayed, demand for native wheat continues to improve and markets are firm. France reports continuous rains which threaten a repetition of last year's flooding. Field work is still very much behind and it is feared that the acreage may show a considerable reduction. India reports seeding progressing favorably. Shipments continue moderate. Natives not pressing sellers. Australia continues to report fairly well of the crop outlook.

CONTINENTAL LETTER

(By H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, Nov. 11)

Wheat.—The reaction which we prognosticated in our last report has at last occurred, and American markets are closing by 2 to 2 1/2 cents higher on the week. After a reaction the day before, it was yesterday that the market jumped more than 1 1/2 cents, which the trade considered perhaps a little too much to believe in it and once more it must be regretted that America is going so easily into extremes. No doubt the situation deserves an improvement but the visible quantities are not worked off sufficiently and holders cannot yet realize for spot wheats an equivalent of what the first hand is asking for shipment. Therefore, the speculative demand is naturally restricted, nobody daring to pay premiums over spot values on which there is a loss almost everywhere, and in fact, why should one try to take hold of wheat for shipment at prices over spot values as long as the news from the Plate remain so favorable and frighten bull engagements for long ahead. It is spot which must first be relieved, and this we can expect in the near future. The congestion is slowly disappearing. A powerful help could come to us from France, if this country had not to fight against real difficulties in distributing to the interior the heavy quantities arrived at the seaports, being so little prepared after many years abundance to locate such big amount of wheat. The wants, however, exist, nobody can doubt of it and we always come again to that conclusion that an improvement of the spot situation cannot fail to come to such a point that we foresee ere long a premium for it on the merit of the falling off of our supplies during the winter, and the probability that the trade will hardly overcharge itself again after the hard experiences of last months. What spring will bring us is another question. Should the outlook be realized and weather in the head countries not be too unfavorable it can be supposed that we shall not be in lack of wheat after March. Linseed.—The market on review has been a very quiet one, marked by no feature of importance. We close somewhat better, however, and if business is more active, at any rate the sentiment is better.

Consumptive demand is also somewhat livelier but we need a serious revival of same in order to stimulate the spirit of enterprise which of late has, so to say, completely disappeared. Now crop values are frs. 1/2 higher, but transactions still remain limited owing to the little confidence shown in these forward positions.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Australian	.. 7/5 1/2	approx. \$1.07 1-5
No. 1 Nor. Man. (new)	.. 7/5	" 1.07
No. 2 Nor. Man. (new)	.. 7/1 1/2	" 1.02 1/2
No. 3 Nor. Man. (new)	.. 7/1	" 1.01 3-5
No. 2 Hard Winter	.. 7/1	" 1.02
No. 2 Hard W. Winter (new)	.. 7/1	" 1.02
White Chilian	.. 7/-	" 1.01 3-5
Red Chilian	.. 7/-	" 1.01 3-5
Ch. White Karachi	.. 7/-	" 1.01 3-5
Red Karachi	.. 6/9	" .98
Plate	.. 7/0 1/2	" 1.01 4-5
Russian	.. 7/7	" 1.00 1-5
Danubian	.. 6/5	" .92 2-5

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for November, December and May delivery:

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 23	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Nov. 24	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Nov. 25	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Nov. 26	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Nov. 28	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Nov. 29	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Oats—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 23	33 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
Nov. 24	33 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
Nov. 25	33 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
Nov. 26	33 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
Nov. 28	33 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
Nov. 29	33 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
Flax—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 23	242	236	..
Nov. 24	242	236	..
Nov. 25	242	236	..
Nov. 26	242	236	..
Nov. 28	242	236	..
Nov. 29	242	236	..

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on November 23, was 1,557,401.10, as against 8,13,259.40 last week, and 9,311,504.20 last year, and 7,024,013.30 last week last year. Total shipments for the week were 3,402,214, last year 3,809,171. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	22,548.20	43,371.30
No. 1 Nor.	1,200,104.00	1,484,368.50
No. 2 Nor.	2,100,000.40	2,301,070.00
No. 3 Nor.	2,201,415.30	1,113,955.30
No. 4	104,101.20	342,460.00
No. 5	295,104.50	62,080.10
Other grades	1,012,919.30	875,068.20
	7,837,407.10	6,311,282.20

Stocks of Oats—	Nov.	Dec.	May
No. 1 C.W.	265,400.20	299,222.10	..
No. 2 C.W.	3,031,879.27	1,358,015.01	..
No. 3 White	311,177.29	214,227.25	..
Mixed	8,911.48	20,079.20	..
Other grades	476,440.23	134,563.22	..
Total this week	4,090,810.23	1,937,008.10	..
Total last week	4,500,408.08	1,829,193.11	..

Oats	4,090,810.00	1,937,008.00
Barley	800,337.00	624,696.00
Flax	471,311.00	526,074.00

Oats	683,452
Barley	46,946
Flax	290,079

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)			
November 23			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Fort William	5,071,187	1,993,845	260,633
Port Arthur	2,768,220	2,096,965	348,904
Depot Harbor	69,028	118,474	..
Meaford	41,035	31,212	..
Midland, Tiffin	1,886,162	1,168,932	24,774
Collingwood	113,000	..	47,993
Owen Sound	125,362	478,083	7,900
Goderich	409,394	156,912	6,410
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	409,086	15,344	..
Pt. Colborne	640,578	47,155	5,834
Kingston	39,000	14,000	4,000
Prescott	110,034	..	..
Montreal	365,769	1,087,746	31,532
Quebec	200	20,000	800
Total visible	12,047,865	7,185,268	758,999
Last week	12,381,405	7,692,337	998,472
Last year	9,999,613	4,364,480	1,054,524

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending November 26)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	2741	1499	188
C.N.R.	1076	548	4
Totals	3817	2047	192
Exporters East from last week			395
Butchers East from last week			715
Feeders East from last week			87
Exporters East this week			40
Butchers East this week			569
Feeders East this week			757
Feeders West this week			19
Butchers held over			148
Consumed locally			2284

Cattle

Receipts at the stockyards last week indicated that the large fall run is about at the end, the arrivals totaling over 5000 head less than the previous week. Receipts so far this week are very light. The smallness of the supply has brought about a healthy boost in prices, and everything that shows any class whatever is selling much better than for some weeks. This bulge took place during the first two days of this week and prices last week were about on the level of those before quoted. The rise in prices amounts to a strong ten to fifteen cents per cwt. the latter figure applying on the best grades of butcher animals. Exporters are practically at the same figure as last week.

Last week's run for the greater part was of a very common quality and the best ones were quickly taken, a good proportion going to Eastern buyers. This trade will soon be at an end, however, the number of Easterners on the market being much smaller than during the big rush. One thing is certain, that good quality killing animals are going to bring good prices right along. There is a good supply of common stuff at all times and there is but little competition for these on the market. But there is good competition for the better classes and the man who brings these to market will go home satisfied.

The feeder trade has also had another boom, but it will probably last for only a comparatively few days. Prices for these are up ten to twenty-five cents per cwt. The number sent East last week was large for this time of the year. The supply of calves was large enough to meet all requirements and prices remained unchanged.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$4.85 to \$5.00
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.40 to 4.60
Choice export heifers	4.25 " 4.60
Best butcher steers	4.50 " 4.75
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.25 " 4.40
Common steers and heifers	3.00 " 3.75
Best fat cows	4.00 " 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.65 " 3.85
Common cows	2.50 " 3.25
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.40
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers	
1,000 lbs. up	4.25 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers	
800 to 900 lbs.	4.00 " 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs.	3.00 " 3.75
Light stockers	3.00 " 3.50
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.25 " 4.50

Hogs

In spite of a run of hogs that totaled over two thousand head the market remained firm at last week's quotations and for the first time this fall those connected with the trade are talking higher prices. Very few porkers have arrived so far this week and these were in strong demand. If the run for the week is as low as prospects seem to indicate there is no doubt that prices will show a gain. The demand for pork has been good all fall and it is not likely that packers have any great supplies in their cellars, and with the coming of real cold weather the demand will be larger still which should rebound to the advantage of the hog raiser. Buyers are cutting for heavies and stags.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.50 to \$7.75
Heavy sows	6.00 " 7.00
Stags	4.50 " 5.50

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs continue in rather poor demand and prices are even with last week.

Prices quoted are:
Best sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00
Choice lambs 5.25 to 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Dealers state that there is some dairy butter being sent in from Manitoba points, but that most of it is held stock and of inferior grades. What fresh made is coming, is for the most part strongly seasoned with stink-weed. Stock from the southern part of the province is and has been most subject to this taint. Prices show but little change from last week. Low grades are a little weaker but fancy stuff will sell well up. There is no diminishment in the demand for strictly choice stock and all that comes to market can be taken care of. Wholesalers quote the following prices, per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	26c. to 28c.
No. 1 dairy	24c.
Good round lots without culls or mould	21c. to 22c.
No. 2	18c. to 20c.
No. 3	16c. to 17c.

Eggs

There are so few new laid eggs coming to market that it is hard to give a comprehensive price on them. The real article will bring a price well above forty cents per dozen. Almost any number of new laid eggs could be marketed in Winnipeg. Straight runs are bringing 28 cents per dozen, shrinkage out. Dealers are bringing in a lot from Ontario and the eastern provinces.

Potatoes

Dealers are offering 75 to 80 cents per bushel for carload lots of potatoes. They state that most of the storage room in the city is filled and that the price is probably as high as it will go, at least until spring. There are few shipments coming in from western points, most on the market coming from Ontario.

Hay

During the past week the hay market has been flooded with a large supply of poor quality stuff. This resulted in a drop of two dollars per ton in the lower grades of wild hay and while quotations for the better grades have not changed their position is somewhat weakened by the large supply of common stuff.

Prices quoted per ton, on track Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay	
No. 1	\$13.00 to \$14.00
No. 2	12.00 " 13.00
No. 3	8.00 " 10.00
No. 4	7.00 " 8.00
1 Rejected	6.00 " 6.50
Timothy	
No. 1	\$18.00
No. 2	\$14.00 to 16.00

Live Poultry

Prices are a trifle weaker than last week:

Spring chickens, per lb.	11c.
Fowl, per lb.	8c.
Old roosters, per lb.	5c.
Turkeys, per lb.	15c.
Geese, per lb.	10c.
Ducks, per lb.	12c.

RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	30c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	28c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	40c.
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Dressed Poultry

Prices for dressed poultry show a good advance this week owing to the approach of the holiday season. Dealers are laying in large stocks and prices should hold well until after the first of the year.

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	17½c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	12½c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	21c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	15c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	16c.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

The season of the year has now arrived when farmers may ship to advantage, dressed meats, to the city retail butcher.

Beef should be well hung after killing to allow the animal heat to escape from the carcass. About twenty-four hours should be sufficient for this, and shipment should be made as soon as possible after this time. Dealers state that first class beef was never in better demand than at present, prices being fully a cent higher than a year ago but poor stuff is practically a drug on the market, a result of the large runs of thin stock at the stock-yards. There is a strong market for all the dressed hogs sent in. Winnipeg dealers offer the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Beef—	
Prime carcasses	8c.
Front quarters	7c.
Hind quarters	9c.
Pork—	
Prime carcasses	10½c.
Veal (skins on)—	
Prime carcasses	9c.
Heavy and inferior	8½c.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Prices are steady with last week:

Green salted hides, unbranded 7½c. to 8½c.
Green salted hides, branded 7c.
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 7c.
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs. 10c. to 11½c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs. 8c. to 9c.
Green frozen hides and kip 7½c. flat
Green frozen calves 10c.
Dry flint butcher hides 12c. to 15c.
Dry rough and fallen hides 9c.
Tallow 4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root 33c. to 35c.
Wool 8½c. to 10½c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$8.00 to \$11.00
Upland, per ton	14.00 " 15.00
Timothy, per ton	20.00 " 22.00

Butter

Choice dairy, per lb.	30c. to 35c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	40c. to 45c.
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Potatoes

Per bushel	40c. to 50c.
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Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$2.00 to \$3.75
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Hogs	7.75
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Receipts for today's market were 55 cars, with 1,072 head of cattle, 637 sheep and lambs, 196 hogs and 19 calves. There was a noticeable absence of life and activity as compared with recent market. There was a light run on cattle offering. Export trade was dull and quiet partly on account of poor offerings. Trade has gone off a little of late.

Stockers and feeders were steady. A few loads of northwesterners were disposed of at about the same prices as have prevailed of late.

Sheep and lambs steady, ewes \$6.75 to \$4.85, lambs \$5.75 to \$6.

Hogs, market easier, at \$6.65 f.o.b., and \$7 fed and watered.

Export, choice \$5.75 to \$6; butcher choice, \$5.40 to \$5.85.

Stockers \$4.75 to \$5.

Feeders \$5 to \$5.30.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state to-day that prices quoted Saturday were maintained in Birkenhead market, but the trade was very slow and dragging. There was a predominance of rough beef and the price of this may come lower, quotations being:

States steers from 12½ to 13½c.
Canadians from 11 to 12½c.
Ranchers from 10 tpo 11½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Cattle receipts, 32,000; market steady for best, others slow; beefs, \$4.50 to \$7.40; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.40; western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.20 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.25.

Hog receipts, 36,000; market more active, 50c. higher than Saturday average; light, \$6.70 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.20; heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.25; rough, \$6.95; good to choice heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.25; pigs \$6.30 to \$6.90; bulk of sales, \$6.95 to \$7.15.

Sheep receipts, 40,000; market strong; native, \$2.25 to \$4.25; western, \$2.75 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.20 to \$5.25; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.60; western, \$4.25 to \$6.50.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Nov. 28.—Receipts at the C.P.R. east end market to-day were 500 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs, and 100 calves. For the week they were: 1,500 cattle, 3,760 sheep and lambs, 2,175 hogs and 1,400 calves.

Steers sold at \$3.75 for common to \$5.50 for choice; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.25; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep brought \$4.00 to \$4.25, and lambs \$6.00 to \$6.10. Hogs were a little firmer, \$7.25 to \$7.40; sows, \$6.25 to \$6.40. Calves sold at from \$8.00 to \$18. Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, west end market, were 1,800 cattle, 775 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs, 150 calves. For the week they were: 2,400 cattle, 1,100 sheep. Steers, choice, sold at \$5.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.00; cows, common, \$2.75 to \$3.00; cows, good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bulls, common, \$3.50; bulls, good, \$4.50; sheep, steady, \$3.75 to \$4.00, and lambs, \$6.00; hogs were steadier at \$7.10 to \$7.25; sows, \$6.10 to \$6.25; calves from \$3.00 to \$12.00.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Nov. 28.—Wheat ruled throughout the session nervous and without special action, but early displayed an improved undertone, due to short covering and no special selling pressure. The statistics were not as liberal as predicted, world's exports being around 13 million instead of 15 million, a decrease on passage instead of decrease, and a reduction in the domestic supply.

A moderate setback at the opening brought in sufficient buying power to take the surplus out of pit. As far as news of any special importance was concerned the market was barren. Neither was there anything on the surface to show that Chicago bulls were lending any support.

Argentina crop news was conflicting but conservative people are putting the exportable surplus from 92 to 100 million, which is about the same as the present season. In the local market the receipts were just fair, cash demand good, but not keen. Elevators are taking choice wheat at top premium. One Nor. sold mostly for 2c. to 2½c. over December, but 2½c. to 3c. was paid for some extra good cars. Reports covering the flour trade were irregular.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 28.—It was estimated here to-day that the world's wheat supply was nearly ten per cent. more available than the theoretic requirements for the remainder of the year. This condition acted as an offset to smaller world's shipments than expected, and to a decrease in the United States' visible supply. Accordingly the market here closed the same as 48 hours previous for May and ½c. lower for other months. There was a net decline of ½c. in corn and a shade to ½c. in oats.

Analysis of world's export situation was said to promise 390 million bushels against demands for only 359,141,000 bushels, necessitating a weekly shipment of but 10,200 bushels. As the total for the last seven days reached 13,328 000 bushels, the fact that the figures were much less than expected proved little help to the bulls. In fact, the market opened weak and at no time displayed any great amount of strength. One reason was the absence of cash trade in all directions.

Towards midday confirmatory details of severe damage radiating a hundred miles north from Bahia Blanca in Argentina, led to considerable firmness for a while, aided by the decrease of visible supply in this country and Canada. But gradually the effects were off and the market slipped downwards until just at the close a feeling of steadiness prevailed on purchases said to be due to dry weather in Kansas.

Corn was weakened by a decision on the part of the French government to maintain import duties. Considerable export corn was worked from here on the basis of lower values.

In oats there was much buying of December for elevators. The discount narrowed perceptibly. Scattered longs sold.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
American	3,928,000	3,928,000	4,512,000
Russian	5,616,000	6,528,000	4,835,000
Danube	1,408,000	2,258,000	872,000
India	768,000	404,000	820,000
Argentina	992,000	840,000	178,000
Australia	544,000	736,000	288,000
Chili	72,000	176,000	182,000
	13,328,000	14,960,000	11,932,000
Corn	4,392,000	3,510,000	2,687,000



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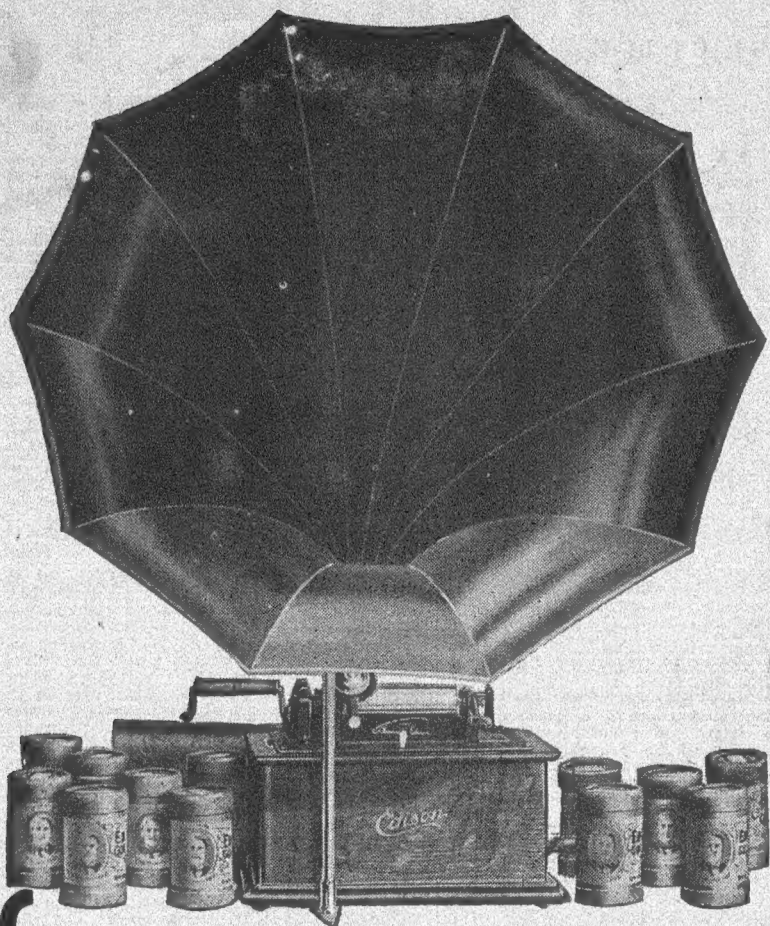
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My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great new outfits. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you yourself would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money

I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete list

of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. **SIGN THE COUPON TODAY. Do it right now.**

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